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# THE MARKET REPORTER

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## STEEL CITY GETS 15,900 CARS OF PRODUCE YEARLY.

### Pittsburgh Ranks High as Consuming Market for Leading Fruits and Vegetables—Shipments Reviewed.

Pittsburgh, the Steel City, is an important fruit and vegetable market center as well as an industrial city, having consumed each day during the calendar years of 1916, 1917, 1918, and 1919 about 44 carloads of apples, cabbages, cantaloupes, onions, peaches, white potatoes, strawberries, and tomatoes, according to information compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Markets. Home-grown stocks from neighboring areas are not included in this tabulation.

Approximately 63,600 cars of these fruits and vegetables were received for consumption in the Pittsburgh market district during the past four calendar years, an average of about 15,900 cars yearly. Receipts were lowest in 1917 and highest in 1916 for any of the four years covered by this article. The unloads for 1919 and 1918 differed by only 62 cars. In 1919 approximately 15,772 carloads were received for consumption in the Pittsburgh district compared with 15,710 cars in 1918, 13,444 cars in 1917, and 18,672 cars in 1916.

**Total Shipments Compared.**

The total shipments of these particular fruits and vegetables in 1919 to all consuming markets were 375,980 cars compared with 346,720 cars in 1918, 311,870 cars in 1917, and 260,137 cars in 1916. Statistics for 1916, however, are not complete. The total yearly receipts at the Pittsburgh market therefore represent about 5% of the total yearly shipments for the country. This percentage is approximately the same as that for Philadelphia. New York City, however, received 15% of the country's total shipments and Chicago averaged 10% for the four years under review.

The total yearly receipts at Pittsburgh of these eight fruits and vegetables, together with the principal sources of origin, are shown in one of the tables accompanying this article.

Of the vegetables mentioned, approximately 10,470 cars of cabbage, onions, potatoes, and tomatoes were received during 1919 compared with 10,400 in 1918, with 8,200 in 1917, and with 11,600 cars in 1916, or an average of about 10,170 cars yearly. About 5,300 cars of fruits were used in 1919, including apples, peaches, strawberries and cantaloupes, compared with 5,300 in 1918, with 5,240 in 1917, and with 7,080 cars in 1916, or an average of about 5,731 cars yearly.

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### *A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS.*

*Live-stock markets during the past week were moderately higher on most killing classes due to curtailed receipts. The fresh-meat markets showed a recovery from the recent unsettled conditions (p. 370).*

*Grain markets witnessed a severe drop in cash wheat prices after the May future "went out." Prices for the July future and for cash wheat made slight gains during the week. Trading in the September future began (p. 380).*

*Fruit and vegetable markets were featured by the declines in western cantaloupe prices. Shipments continued heavy (p. 374).*

*Butter markets were held firm by an active storing demand. Cheese prices ruled steady, though the active storage buying expected by many dealers did not develop (p. 378).*

*Hay prices weakened during the week. Feed markets displayed an easier tone with offerings ample to meet demands (p. 379).*

*Cotton prices declined slightly (p. 384).*

*The monthly statistical live-stock report for April appears in this issue (p. 373).*

*Tables showing the carlot shipments during May of the leading fruits and vegetables appear in this issue (p. 376).*

## FEWER LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED DURING MONTH OF APRIL.

### Monthly Statistical Report Shows Decrease Compared to March—Lard Exports Heavy.

The number of cattle, hogs, sheep, and lambs slaughtered under Federal inspection during April, 1921, was smaller than during the month previous. Calf slaughter showed a slight increase. Compared with April, 1920, however, cattle and calves decreased materially, whereas both hogs and sheep showed substantital increases. The increase in hog slaughter amounted to more than 400,000 head, while there were approximately 300,000 more sheep and lambs slaughtered during April this year than a year ago.

Considering the facts that the estimated number of sheep and lambs on farms January 1 this year was 2,000,000 less than on the corresponding date of 1920 and that the number slaughtered during the first four months this year was approximately 1,000,000 greater than during the corresponding period last year, it is possible to get a fair idea of the extent to which liquidation in the sheep industry has been carried. In this connection it is of interest to note that the average price of handyweight lambs on the Chicago market during April, 1921, was $9.88 per 100 lbs. compared with an average price of $18.72 for April, 1920. This represents a decline of nearly 50%.

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## CATTLE AND BEEF MARKETS DOMINATED BY COWS.

### Late Autumn Period of Heaviest Receipts of Cattle—Cows Lead in Seasonal Movement to Main Markets.

The cow as a market class is the most disturbing element in the whole economy of cattle and beef marketing. Investigations show that both receipts at public markets and slaughter of cows are subject to wider monthly fluctuations than any other class of cattle.

For example, during the 30-month period from July, 1918, to December, 1920, the greatest number of steers slaughtered under Federal inspection in any one month was 491,000 in October, 1918, and the smallest number, 275,000, during February, 1920. This was an extreme variation of 216,000 head, or 78%, using the smaller number as a base. Slaughter of cows, on the other hand, ranged from approximately 103,000 in May, 1920, to 591,000 during October, 1918, representing a variation of 488,000 head, or 473%. Receipts and slaughter of heifers and bulls are strikingly constant, showing but comparatively slight fluctuations from month to month.

**Essentially a Seasonal Matter.**

The marketing of cows is more of a seasonal matter than is the marketing of any other class of cattle. In late autumn and early winter ranges and pastures are "cleaned up," the season during which beef may be produced cheaply on grass being over and the period of hand feeding of expensive concentrated feeds having arrived. Consequently most animals, except those which are expected to prove profitable if fed during the winter, are culled out and sent to market. Old cows and those which for any reason have outlived their usefulness are sent to the shambles to eliminate further cost of feed and labor and to make room for younger animals which give promise of bringing greater returns on the investment.

Not only is the marketward movement of cows a seasonal proposition but it is a matter which is extremely sensitive to changes in general economic conditions. Droughts, panics, and the like usually result in a disproportional marketing of cows. When financial or feed difficulties threaten the farmer, dairyman, or stock raiser one of the first things he does is to cull out all but his best young cows and send the others to market to relieve the strain. The old cows have acquired their full growth and the only further increase in weight possible must come

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# Live Stock and Meats

## MODERATE PRICE GAINS FEATURE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

**Most Killing Classes Advance Slightly under Light Receipts—Many Grass Cattle Received.**

[Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Paul.]

Influenced by sharp declines in prices during the week previous and by the Memorial Day holiday, receipts of live stock at leading primary markets for the week ending June 4 showed material contraction. The market responded with moderate advances on most killing classes, although in general the demand lacked breadth.

In the hog trade, large packers by buying very sparingly and adopting a bearish attitude, prevented sharp price gains which doubtless would otherwise have occurred. Shipping demand was a strong prop under the fat-cattle market, although plain, heavy cattle continued to be more or less neglected by all classes of buyers and a dormant trade in stockers and feeders tended to widen the price spread between light-fleshed and finished cattle. This spread has been unusually narrow for weeks past.

Light receipts of desirable fat lambs, both springers and yearlings, together with a healthy set of dressed markets, in a general way, permitted a recurrence of the previous week's declines on such classes. The demand for matured sheep was unimproved. Seldom in trade history have cull and feeder sheep been as difficult to sell as during the last fortnight.

Receipts for the week at 10 markets aggregated approximately 133,200 cattle, 387,600 hogs, and 164,400 sheep, compared with 159,967 cattle, 605,472 hogs, and 207,571 sheep the previous week, and 123,601 cattle, 618,019 hogs, and 143,424 sheep the corresponding week last year.

### Wider Spread in Prices.

*Cattle.*—As anticipated, the spread in prices between well-conditioned dry-feds and grassy cattle shows an unmistakable tendency to widen, a condition reasonably sure to become more marked during the next few weeks, inasmuch as the average quality declines with the arrival of increased numbers of "slippery" stock off pasture.

Despite lighter total receipts, the lower grades of cattle at the close of last week were steady to lower than a week earlier at the markets under review, while good to best grades of beef steers worked higher except at Omaha, where practically no net change was recorded. Kansas City led in the upturn of prices, closing 25¢ to 50¢ higher for the week, while other markets finished steady to a quarter higher.

Chicago again received a fair quota of strictly good to choice fed steers, but the percentage of grassy and half-fat stock increased at all points. Plain quality heavy cattle, even those showing liberal corn feeding, were in relatively poor demand. Trade opinion, however, is practically unanimous that fed steers with weight will be scarce a few weeks later and that they will find a better market than recently in comparison with cattle of lower grade and flesh condition.

An extreme top of $9.50 was made at Chicago during the week on ripe, 1,044-pound yearlings of high finish and approaching show quality, but no cattle passed $8.75 in load lots at the Missouri River markets under review. A few loads of choice bullocks averaging from 1,375 lbs. down sold at Chicago as high as $9 to $9.40, but $7.75 to $8.75 took the bulk of beef steers at that market. Few good enough to go as carcass beef, however, sold as low as $7.

The bulk of beef steer transactions at Kansas City, Ohama, and East St. Louis ranged from $7 to $8.25, while low, average quality pulled bulk prices down to around $6.50 to $7.75 at St. Paul. Long-fed, 1,543-lb. cattle could not pass $8.10 at East St. Louis, while most steers around this weight sold at $8.25 to $8.75 at Chicago.

### Exporters in Market.

Exporters were again in the market, confining their operations almost exclusively to Chicago, where their purchase, consisted chiefly of good and choice 1,250-lb to 1,450-lb. steers bought largely at $8.40 to $8.75. Graziers in the Mineral Point, Wis., region continued in the market for steers of choice quality and high-flesh condition, paying up to $8.75 to $9.10 for their best selections at Chicago. A load of pure-bred, 1,300-lb. Shorthorns reached the latter figures.

Most of the she stuff now coming to market shows the effect of grass, and prices on the rank and file are drawing further away from beef steers. The arrival at Kansas City, East St. Louis, and other markets drawing stock from southwestern territory of fair supplies of Texas grass cattle and deterioration in quality of native she stock offered were price-weakening influences.

At Kansas City, both in the quarantine and native divisions, a good many Texas steers sold at $4.50 to $6.75, those in the lower price registers being of cutter grade. East St. Louis reported sales of South Texas grass steers at $5.50 to $6.20. These cattle had a direct influence on the she-stock trade, which ruled steady to lower at most points.

Dry-fed cows on the kosher order and best heifer yearlings, by virtue of their scarcity, held up well, even showing a slight advance at Chicago. Sales of such kinds up to $7 and $9, respectively, however, were no criterion of the general market. Chicago she-stock receipts carried a generous proportion of common and plain, grassy cows

(Concluded on page 372. column 1.)

## PRICE GAINS RECORDED BY MOST KINDS OF FRESH MEAT.

**Curtailed Receipts Responsible for Marked Recovery from Recent Unsettled Conditions.**

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.]

Beginning with the opening market on Tuesday and continuing throughout the week ending June 3 fresh meat prices both at Chicago and eastern markets showed a marked recovery from the weak and unsettled conditions that prevailed practically throughout the month of May. Decreased offerings compared with those of several weeks past, together with the general clean-up of supplies in the hands of wholesalers and retailers at the close of the previous week were responsible for the price advance.

*Beef.*—Following a month of gradually declining dressed beef prices, both Chicago and eastern markets, were sharply higher at the opening on Tuesday. Additional gains near the close were recorded at New York and Philadelphia. This advance was due to comparatively light offerings and a fairly constant demand at all markets throughout the week.

### Limited Supply of Choice Beef.

Offerings at Chicago consisted of fairly liberal numbers of grass-fed steers of common and medium grade, the supply of choice beef being limited. The average quality at eastern markets was slightly improved over the previous week. Good and choice steers were offered in slightly increased numbers, with fewer common grades included in the offerings. These latter grades showed the greatest advance for the week.

Compared with the previous week's close Boston gained 50¢ on both steers and cows, while Chicago was 50¢ higher on steers with cows unchanged. New York showed advances of $1 to $2.50 on steers and $1 to $1.50 on cows, while Philadelphia was 50¢ to $1 higher on steers and cows. Bulls advanced $1 at New York and 50¢ at Chicago, while other markets were unchanged for the week. Kosher chucks and plates declined $2.50 to $3 at New York under a fairly liberal supply and an irregular demand. Philadelphia was steady to $1 higher, while Chicago de-

## *DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 4.*

[Price per 100 lbs.]

| | Mon. | | Tues. | | Wed. | | Thurs. | | Fri. | | Sat. | | This wk. | | Last wk. | | 1 yr. ago. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Wt. | Cost. | Wt. | Cost. | Wt. | Cost. | Wt. | Cost. | Wt. | Cost. | Wt. | Cost. | Wt. | Cost. | Wt. | Cost. | Wt. | Cost. |
| Chicago | .... | (1) | 219 | $8.01 | 232 | $7.87 | 248 | $7.82 | 236 | $7.75 | 236 | $7.90 | 235 | $7.85 | 238 | $8.14 | 243 | $14.38 |
| E. St. Louis | .... | (1) | 206 | 7.89 | 209 | 7.83 | 198 | 7.98 | 208 | 7.84 | 193 | 8.01 | 204 | 7.99 | 199 | 8.25 | 193 | 14.53 |
| Kansas City | 223 | 7.44 | 218 | 7.46 | 224 | 7.98 | 221 | 7.38 | 218 | 7.31 | 202 | 7.42 | 218 | 7.41 | 225 | 7.92 | 211 | 14.28 |
| Omaha | 254 | 7.25 | 260 | 7.31 | 257 | 7.21 | 256 | 7.24 | 254 | 7.28 | 254 | 7.32 | 256 | 7.25 | 260 | 7.55 | 246 | 13.77 |
| S. St Paul | 242 | 7.25 | 247 | 7.47 | 251 | 7.48 | 241 | 7.57 | 248 | 7.44 | 235 | 7.49 | 246 | 7.43 | 244 | 7.67 | .... | ..... |

[1] Holiday. The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

## *RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 4.*

| Markets. | Cattle and calves. | | | Hogs. | | | Sheep. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Receipts. | Shipments. | Local slaughter. | Receipts. | Shipments. | Local slaughter. | Receipts. | Shipments. | Local slaughter. |
| Chicago | 52,633 | 16,178 | 36,455 | 90,624 | 25,041 | 65,583 | 52,321 | 7,002 | 45,319 |
| East St. Louis | 13,751 | 5,842 | 5,953 | 48,892 | 21,770 | 26,577 | 18,728 | 5,615 | 11,591 |
| Indianapolis [1] | 7,615 | 4,487 | 3,328 | 46,579 | 27,322 | 21,294 | 2,739 | 2,039 | 731 |
| Kansas City | 32,950 | 15,694 | 17,822 | 49,620 | 4,854 | 45,155 | 32,716 | 10,141 | 30,085 |
| Oklahoma City | 4,351 | 1,556 | 2,890 | 8,050 | 550 | 7,788 | 351 | 163 | 181 |
| Omaha | 26,086 | 9,003 | 17,083 | 44,617 | 13,105 | 31,512 | 30,501 | 6,339 | 21,162 |
| St. Joseph [1] | 8,148 | 1,859 | 6,028 | 28,745 | 4,439 | 24,663 | 12,432 | 125 | 11,492 |
| St. Paul | 11,576 | 3,454 | 8,314 | 27,742 | 8,779 | 18,387 | 2,833 | 734 | 1,264 |
| Sioux City | 9,936 | 3,736 | 5,610 | 22,459 | 7,919 | 14,882 | 2,635 | 229 | 2,294 |
| Wichita [1] | 4,921 | 3,708 | 1,136 | 7,095 | 175 | 6,853 | 2,296 | 2,129 | 160 |
| Total | 171,967 | 65,517 | 104,619 | 374,223 | 113,984 | 262,694 | 157,552 | 34,516 | 127,279 |
| Previous week | 207,490 | 81,395 | 118,863 | 574,687 | 112,794 | 445,594 | 191,238 | 40,621 | 145,620 |

[1] Week ending Friday, June 3.

clined 50¢. Kosher fores at Boston were steady and unchanged.

*Veal.*—Somewhat lighter offerings of veal compared with the several weeks past, met with a fairly steady demand at all markets. Few choice grades were included, quality being mostly common and medium grades. New York registered uneven advances, good and choice grades gaining $1 to $3 while common and medium grades advanced $2. Philadelphia gained $1 to $2 on good and common grades while medium grades were unchanged. Chicago held about steady on the lower grades while the better grades declined 50¢ to $1. Boston was unchanged from a week ago.

*Lamb.*—Offerings of lamb were only moderate at all markets with few choice spring lambs or yearling type included. The bulk consisted of common and medium grades. The constant demand for lamb that has been an outstanding feature of fresh-meat trade during the past month continued at all markets throughout the week. At the close Boston was unchanged to $1 higher on spring lamb while choice yearling type lambs were $1 higher, good grade unchanged, and medium grade $2 lower. New York was $3 higher on the better grades and unchanged on the lower grades of spring lamb, while

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## STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

*Week Ending Friday, June 3.*

| | Cattle and calves. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Market origin: | | | |
| Chicago | 2,488 | ..... | 3,269 |
| East St. Louis | 1,417 | 741 | 270 |
| Fort Worth | 2,077 | 150 | 129 |
| Indianapolis | 544 | 956 | 215 |
| Kansas City | 7,773 | 1,378 | 3,820 |
| Oklahoma City | 789 | 230 | ..... |
| Omaha | 2,689 | ..... | 1,194 |
| St. Joseph | 615 | ..... | 850 |
| St. Paul | 2,931 | 1,474 | 34 |
| Sioux City | 2,200 | 453 | 228 |
| Wichita | 1,403 | 275 | ..... |
| **Total** | **24,926** | **5,657** | **10,009** |
| Previous week | 32,737 | 8,074 | 18,414 |
| Same week last year | 26,848 | 6,917 | 16,739 |
| State destination: | | | |
| Colorado | 229 | ..... | ..... |
| Illinois | 2,641 | 574 | 2,519 |
| Indiana | 709 | 1,697 | 215 |
| Iowa | 3,809 | 1,523 | 1,701 |
| Kansas | 3,776 | 957 | 305 |
| Kentucky | 203 | ..... | ..... |
| Louisiana | 67 | ..... | ..... |
| Maryland | ..... | ..... | 153 |
| Michigan | 556 | ..... | 257 |
| Minnesota | 1,533 | 305 | 34 |
| Missouri | 3,570 | 84 | 4,492 |
| Nebraska | 2,392 | ..... | ..... |
| New Jersey | ..... | 137 | ..... |
| New York | 71 | ..... | ..... |
| Ohio | 647 | ..... | 204 |
| Oklahoma | 1,447 | 230 | ..... |
| Pennsylvania | 151 | ..... | ..... |
| South Dakota | 151 | ..... | ..... |
| Tennessee | 87 | ..... | ..... |
| Texas | 1,509 | 150 | 129 |
| Virginia | 110 | ..... | ..... |
| Wisconsin | 784 | ..... | ..... |
| Wyoming | 484 | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 24,926 | 5,657 | 10,009 |

## CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

| | June 3. | May 27. | May 6. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hams, smoked, 14-16 average | $24.00-28.00 | $25.00-26.00 | $24.00-26.00 |
| Hams, fancy, 14-16 average | 28.00-23.00 | 27.50 | 25.50-28.00 |
| Picnics, smoked, 14-16 average | 13.00-13.00 | 15.00-18.00 | 13.50-16.00 |
| Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average | 22.00-27.00 | 24.25-27.00 | 24.00-27.50 |
| Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average | 38.00-41.00 | 38.50-41.00 | 37.50-42.00 |
| Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average | 13.50-15.25 | 14.25-15.37½ | 14.00-15.25 |
| Backs, D. S., 14-16 average | 11.00-11.25 | 10.75-11.37½ | 10.50-11.00 |
| Pure lard, tierces | 11.00-12.25 | 11.00-12.50 | 11.00-12.75 |
| Compound lard, tierces | 9.00- 9.75 | 9.25-10.25 | 9.00-9.75 |

## LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, JUNE 7.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

| | Chicago. | East St. Louis. | Kansas City. | Omaha. | St. Paul. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *HOGS.* | | | | | |
| Top | $8.25 | $8.15 | $7.70 | $7.80 | $8.00 |
| Bulk of sales | 7.90- 8.20 | 7.85- 8.10 | 7.25- 7.60 | 7.10- 7.60 | 7.40- 7.85 |
| Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium-choice | 7.90- 8.15 | 7.25- 7.85 | 7.25- 7.50 | 7.10- 7.45 | 7.40- 7.75 |
| Medium (200-250 lbs.), common-choice | 8.05- 8.20 | 7.65- 8.05 | 7.35- 7.65 | 7.30- 7.80 | 7.50- 7.85 |
| Light (150-200 lbs.) common-choice | 8.10- 8.25 | 7.75- 8.10 | 7.40- 7.70 | 7.40- 7.80 | 7.75- 8.00 |
| Light lights (130-150 lbs.), common-choice | 8.10- 8.25 | 7.90- 8.15 | 7.30- 7.60 | ..... | ..... |
| Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth | 7.35- 7.85 | 6.50- 7.00 | 6.00- 6.75 | 6.75- 7.00 | 7.25- 7.40 |
| Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough | 7.15- 7.35 | 6.00- 6.50 | 5.25- 6.00 | 5.75- 6.75 | 7.00- 7.25 |
| Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice | 7.75- 8.25 | 7.65- 8.25 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Stock pigs (130 lbs. down) | ..... | 7.25- 8.10 | 7.25- 8.50 | 7.00- 7.75 | 8.00- 9.00 |
| *CATTLE.* | | | | | |
| Beef steers: | | | | | |
| Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)— | | | | | |
| Choice and prime | 8.25- 9.25 | 8.35- 8.75 | 8.00- 8.85 | 8.10- 8.75 | ..... |
| Good | 8.00- 8.40 | 7.85- 8.35 | 7.50- 8.10 | 7.65- 8.10 | 7.25- 8.00 |
| Medium | 7.50- 8.00 | 7.10- 7.85 | 7.15- 7.50 | 7.25- 7.65 | 6.75- 7.25 |
| Common | 6.75- 7.50 | 6.75- 7.10 | 6.00- 7.15 | 6.50- 7.25 | 6.25- 6.75 |
| Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)— | | | | | |
| Choice and prime | 8.40- 9.25 | 8.50- 9.25 | 8.10- 8.90 | 8.25- 8.95 | ..... |
| Good | 8.10- 8.40 | 7.90- 8.50 | 7.60- 8.10 | 7.75- 8.25 | 7.60- 8.35 |
| Medium | 7.50- 8.10 | 7.10- 7.90 | 7.10 -7.50 | 7.00- 7.75 | 6.75- 7.60 |
| Common | 6.50- 7.50 | 6.00- 7.10 | 5.75- 7.10 | 6.25- 7.00 | 6.00- 6.75 |
| Butcher cattle: | | | | | |
| Heifers, common-choice | 4.75- 8.50 | 5.50- 9.25 | 4.35 -7.25 | 5.00 -7.75 | 5.00- 8.00 |
| Cows, common-choice | 4.25- 7.00 | 4.25- 6.50 | 3.50- 6.25 | 4.00- 6.75 | 4.00- 7.00 |
| Bulls, bologna and beef | 4.25- 6.50 | 4.00- 6.50 | 3.25- 5.50 | 3.50- 6.25 | 3.50- 5.50 |
| Canners and cutters: | | | | | |
| Cows and heifers | 2.25- 4.25 | 2.00- 4.75 | 1.50- 3.50 | 1.50- 4.00 | 1.50- 4.00 |
| Canner steers | 3.00- 4.50 | 3.00- 4.00 | 2.50- 4.00 | 2.50- 4.00 | 2.50- 4.00 |
| Veal calves: | | | | | |
| Light and medium weight, medium-choice | 8.00-10.00 | 6.50- 9.75 | 6.00- 8.50 | 6.50- 8.50 | 4.50- 8.00 |
| Heavy weight, common-choice | 4.00- 8.00 | 4.00- 8.75 | 4.00- 7.75 | 4.50- 7.50 | 3.50- 6.00 |
| Feeder steers: | | | | | |
| 1,000 up, common-choice | 6.50- 7.75 | 5.25- 7.00 | 6.35- 7.75 | 6.75- 7.75 | 6.00- 7.25 |
| 750-1,000 lbs., common-choice | 6.25- 7.60 | 5.00- 7.00 | 6.10- 7.50 | 6.00- 7.50 | 5.50- 7.00 |
| Stocker cattle: | | | | | |
| Steers, common-choice | 4.50- 7.40 | 3.50- 6.75 | 4.15- 7.25 | 5.00- 7.25 | 5.00- 6.75 |
| Cows and heifers, common-choice | 3.25- 5.75 | 2.85- 6.00 | 3.00- 5.85 | 3.00- 6.00 | 3.25- 5.25 |
| Calves— | | | | | |
| Good and choice | ..... | 6.00- 6.75 | 5.75- 7.25 | 6.50- 7.75 | ..... |
| Common and medium | ..... | 4.00- 6.00 | 3.00- 5.75 | 4.50- 6.50 | ..... |
| *SHEEP.* | | | | | |
| Lambs: | | | | | |
| 84 lbs. down, medium-choice | 9.50-12.75 | 9.00-11.00 | 9.75-12.00 | 9.00-11.75 | 8.00-11.25 |
| 85 lbs. up, common-choice | 8.75-12.50 | 8.25-10.75 | 9.00-11.75 | 8.50-11.50 | 7.50-10.50 |
| Culls and common | 6.00- 9.00 | 4.75- 8.50 | 5.50- 9.25 | 6.00- 8.50 | 5.00- 7.00 |
| Feeding lambs | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5.50- 7.75 | ..... |
| Spring lambs | 11.75-14.00 | 9.25-13.00 | 9.75-13.25 | 11.00-13.75 | 9.00-12.25 |
| Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime | 6.75-10.50 | 8.25- 8.75 | 6.50- 9.75 | 7.00- 9.50 | 6.00- 7.50 |
| Wethers, medium-prime | 4.00- 6.00 | ..... | 3.50- 5.00 | 3.50- 5.00 | 3.50- 5.00 |
| Ewes: | | | | | |
| Medium, good and choice | 3.25- 5.00 | 3.00- 4.00 | 2.75- 4.00 | 3.00- 4.00 | 2.50- 4.00 |
| Culls and common | 1.00- 2.75 | 1.00- 2.50 | 1.00- 2.50 | 1.00- 2.75 | 1.50- 2.25 |

## WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, JUNE 7.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

| | Chicago. | | | New York. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | June 7. | May 31. | May 10. | June 7. | May 31. | May 10. |
| Fresh beef: | | | | | | |
| Steers— | | | | | | |
| Choice | $16.50-17.50 | $16.50-17.00 | $17.00-18.00 | $17.50-18.00 | $16.50-17.50 | ..... |
| Good | 15.00-16.00 | 15.00-16.00 | 15.50-16.50 | 16.00-17.00 | 15.50-16.00 | $16.00-17.00 |
| Medium | 14.00-15.00 | 14.00-15.00 | 14.50-15.50 | 15.00-16.00 | 14.00-15.00 | 15.00-16.00 |
| Common | 12.00-13.00 | 12.00-13.00 | 13.50-14.50 | 13.00-14.00 | 12.00-13.00 | 13.00-14.00 |
| Cows— | | | | | | |
| Good | 13.00-14.00 | 13.00-14.00 | 14.00-15.00 | 13.00-14.00 | 13.00-13.50 | 13.00-14.00 |
| Medium | 12.00-13.00 | 12.00-13.00 | 13.00-13.50 | 12.50-13.00 | 12.00-13.00 | 12.00-13.00 |
| Common | 10.00-11.00 | 10.00-11.00 | 11.00-12.00 | 11.00-12.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Bulls— | | | | | | |
| Good | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12.00-13.00 | 11.00-12.00 | ..... |
| Medium | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10.00-11.00 | 10.00-11.00 | 12.00-12.50 |
| Common | 8.50- 9.00 | 9.00- 9.50 | 10.50-11.00 | 8.50- 9.50 | 8.50- 9.50 | 11.50-12.00 |
| Fresh lamb and mutton: | | | | | | |
| Lamb— | | | | | | |
| Spring | 28.00-29.00 | 28.00-29.00 | 26.00-28.00 | 28.00-34.00 | 29.00-32.00 | 29.00-31.00 |
| Choice | 24.00-26.00 | 24.00-26.00 | 22.00-24.00 | 26.00-31.00 | 26.00-29.00 | 26.00-28.00 |
| Good | 22.00-23.00 | 22.00-23.00 | 20.00-21.00 | 26.00-28.00 | 25.00-26.00 | 24.00-26.00 |
| Medium | 18.00-20.00 | 19.00-21.00 | 17.00-19.00 | 24.00-25.00 | 24.00-25.00 | 23.00-24.00 |
| Common | 14.00-17.00 | 15.00-18.00 | 14.00-16.00 | 20.00-22.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Mutton— | | | | | | |
| Good | 13.00-14.00 | 15.00-16.00 | 14.00-15.00 | 11.00-13.00 | 11.00-13.00 | 16.00-18.00 |
| Medium | 11.00-12.00 | 13.00-14.00 | 12.00-13.00 | 9.00-10.00 | 10.00-11.00 | 15.00-16.00 |
| Common | 8.00-10.00 | 10.00-12.00 | 9.00-11.00 | 7.00- 9.00 | 9.00-10.00 | ..... |
| Fresh veal: | | | | | | |
| Choice | 16.00-17.00 | 16.00-17.00 | 17.00-18.00 | 18.00-20.00 | 17.00-19.00 | ..... |
| Good | 15.00-16.00 | 15.00-16.00 | 15.00-16.00 | 16.00-17.00 | 15.00-16.00 | 16.00-18.00 |
| Medium | 13.00-14.00 | 13.00-14.00 | 13.00-14.00 | 15.00-16.00 | 14.00-15.00 | 14.00-16.00 |
| Common | 10.00-13.00 | 10.00-12.00 | 10.00-12.00 | 12.00-14.00 | 12.00-14.00 | 11.00-13.00 |
| Fresh pork cuts: | | | | | | |
| Loins— | | | | | | |
| 8-10 lbs. average | 23.00-24.00 | 18.00-20.00 | 20.00-22.00 | 23.00-24.00 | 23.00-24.00 | 23.00-25.00 |
| 10-12 lbs. average | 22.00-22.50 | 17.00-18.00 | 18.00-20.00 | 22.00-23.00 | 21.00-22.00 | 22.00-23.00 |
| 12-14 lbs. average | 19.00-21.00 | 16.00-17.00 | 17.00-19.00 | 20.00-21.00 | 19.00-20.00 | 20.00-22.00 |
| 14-16 lbs. average | 18.00-20.00 | 15.00-16.00 | 15.00-16.00 | 19.00-20.00 | 18.00-19.00 | 18.00-19.00 |
| 16 lbs. and over | 16.00-18.00 | 13.00-15.00 | 13.00-14.00 | 17.00-18.00 | 16.00-17.00 | 17.00-18.00 |
| Shoulders— | | | | | | |
| Skinned | 13.00-14.00 | 12.00-14.00 | 12.50-13.00 | 12.00-14.00 | 12.00-14.00 | 14.00-15.00 |
| Picnics— | | | | | | |
| 4-6 lbs. average | 12.50-13.00 | 11.50-12.00 | 11.00-12.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6-8 lbs. average | 12.00-12.50 | 10.50-11.00 | 9.00-10.00 | 11.00-12.00 | 11.00-12.00 | 12.00-13.00 |
| Butts— | | | | | | |
| Boneless | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19.00-20.00 | 19.00-21.00 | 21.00-22.00 |
| Boston style | 15.00-16.00 | 13.00-14.00 | 13.00-14.00 | 14.50-16.00 | 14.00-15.00 | 16.00-17.00 |

## WEEKLY LIVE-STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 370.)

which sold at $4 to $5 and of "slippery" heifers which ranged downward from $6.50.

Demand for canners and cutters continued narrow, with sales of those grades ranging largely from $2 to $4 at markets under review. At Chicago the bull market advanced 25¢ to 50¢ over the preceding week's bad close. Other markets, however, ruled steady to lower. The trend of veal calf prices was upward, Chicago and East St. Louis advancing sharply, with the bulk at the first-named point selling at $8.50 to $9.50.

Despite light receipts a dull, narrow trade on stock and feeding cattle was in evidence at all points with prices working lower on most grades. It is evident that many feeders and graziers are committed to a conservative policy and determined either to lay in cattle at prices lower than those at which they can now be bought or discontinue operations for the present. Scarcity of high-quality cattle both of stocker and feeder classes is maintaining that kind at a strong premium over prices current for the general run of offerings. Top quotations, therefore, are misleading if taken as a guide to the general trade.

Texas stock steers were offered in abundance at Kansas City during the week at $5 to $5.75, few stockers passing $6.50 and few feeders exceeding $7.50. This was true despite the fact that an outstanding load of light feeders sold up to $8.50 and another similar load of stockers brought $7.65. The bulk of stock and feeding steers, however, sold there at $5 to $7, while $6 to $7.50 took the bulk of native steers of those classes at Chicago. Demand for stock and feeding she stuff, though comparatively brisk recently, is rapidly diminishing, and prices on such classes worked unevenly lower at all points during the week under review.

### Hog Receipts Light.

*Hogs.*—Receipts of hogs for the week were comparatively light, due partly to the Monday holiday which was observed at several points, but probably more to the sharp break in prices during the previous week. The decrease in receipts permitted some price advances. Eastern shipping demand was very liberal at the end of the week, order buyers taking over one-third the supply at Chicago on Friday. That day's shipments of 9,746 hogs were the largest in over a month.

With the exception of Kansas City, where prices at the close of the week were only steady with a week previous, markets under review showed price gains of 15¢ to 35¢, East St. Louis reporting an advance of 25¢ to 40¢.

The quality of hogs continued good, although loads of mixed weights were more numerous. Despite an advance in the corn market, hog prices still figure relatively high on a corn basis. Demand for stock pigs was fairly good at Missouri River points. Kansas City reported a fair movement of stock pigs at $8.50 to $8.75. At East St. Louis inferior southern hogs were in limited demand, that kind going without bids on several sessions. A comparatively narrow price spread took practically all weights, light and light butchers continuing to sell highest. Packing sows were scarce at several points, and prices of smooth sows moved closer to butcher hog prices.

Cooler weather brought a considerable advance in fresh pork prices, which was reflected to a certain extent in the live hog trade. Many believe that the annual "June break" will not be so severe as in previous years if it materializes at all, the thought being that the brunt of the depression was felt in May.

On the closing session last week the top at East St. Louis was $8.35, at Chicago $8.20, at Omaha $7.80, at St. Paul $7.75, and at Kansas City $7.50.

### Fat Lamb Prices Gain.

*Sheep.*—Sharp curtailment of supplies following the semidemoralized condition of the market at the close of the previous week, together with a good trade in dressed product, permitted the fat lamb market to show rapid recovery from recent declines. Advances of $1 and more per 100 lbs. on spring lambs were general, the gain being much more pronounced at some markets. Lambs of the yearling type were also marked up sharply. Matured sheep, however, continued to find a narrow demand and despite short receipts sold steady to but little higher than a week earlier.

While fat lambs are now selling as well or better than anyone in the trade expected, the outlet for inferior, cull, and feeder stock during the past two weeks has been extremely dull. With feeder demand dormant, and by-products selling comparatively low, more thin and light-fleshed ovine stock reached market centers than could be sold to advantage and the country was advised by commission men and others to hold thrifty, underweight lambs and thin and light-fleshed young sheep back wherever possible.

Fair, aged, cull ewes have been selling for the past fortnight as low as $1 to $1.50 and some "old skins" as low as 50¢ to 75¢. Stock of this grade rarely paid shipping and selling expenses and some buyers maintained that the cost of killing and skinning exceeded the price paid for the live animals.

Supplies reaching the markets under review consisted chiefly of natives from midwestern and southeastern territory, California, and Texas. The movement from Texas fell off sharply, however, the spring run from that source being reported as practically over.

At the weekend California spring lambs sold up to $13.65 at Chicago with a very light sort, and best native springers up to $13.25. Average culls sold largely at $7 to $8 with "dingers" downward from $6.

Choice, handy, dry-fed shorn lambs brought $12.25 to $12.50 but that kind was scarce and the bulk of grassy natives cashed from $10 down with some cull and feeder ends at $4.50 to $6.50. Texas wethers sold upward to $5.25 at Chicago, while fat native ewes went largely at $3.50 to $4.25. Extreme weights appeared at the low end of the price range.

*Opening, June 6.*—Beef steers and butcher she stock sold steady to a quarter lower. Bulls and calves were mostly steady. Stockers and feeders were weak to a quarter lower at Chicago and steady elsewhere. Top yearlings sold at $9.25 at East St. Louis, and $9 at Chicago. Matured steers sold up to $8.85 at Kansas City and $8.35 at Omaha.

Hogs sold steady to 15¢ lower except at Kansas City where the market opened steady to strong and closed mostly 10¢ higher. All markets closed active. Shippers took practically one-fourth of Chicago's estimated supply of 42,000. Tops follow: Chicago $8.15; East St. Louis $8.25, Kansas City $7.60, Omaha $7.65, St. Paul $7.75.

Spring lambs sold 25¢ to 50¢ higher at Chicago and Omaha. Other markets were only slightly changed. Sheep were practically unchanged at all points under review. First Idaho spring lambs of the season reached Omaha and sold at $13.75. Best natives reached that figure at Chicago while Californias sold up to $13.85. Texas wethers sold up to $4.25 at Kansas City and $5 at Chicago.

## WEEKLY MEAT TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 371.)

yearling type gained $1 to $3. Philadelphia registered gains of $2 on good and choice spring lamb. Lower grades declined $2 while all grades of yearling type gained $2. Chicago declined $1 on spring lamb while yearling type was unchanged for the week.

*Mutton.*—Offerings of mutton were liberal at all markets except Chicago. The supply was unsuited to a free movement into general trade channels, being mostly undesirable heavy averages with excessively fat or extremely light and thin carcasses. Boston and Philadelphia declined $2 to $5, New York $1, while at Chicago prices were unchanged for the week.

*Pork.*—Although offerings of fresh pork decreased at all markets compared with recent weeks, prices held barely steady at eastern markets, the demand being slow and narrow. Cooler weather at Chicago stimulated the demand and prices showed sharp advances, loins gaining $2 to $4 while other pork cuts were $1 to $2 higher for the week. Boston declined $1 on light to medium weight loins while heavy loins were unchanged. New York and Philadelphia were practically unchanged on loins of all weights. Other pork cuts were but slightly changed at eastern markets.

### *MAY MEAT SUPPLIES AT THREE EASTERN MARKETS.*

| | Boston. | | New York. | | Philadelphia. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921 | 1920 | 1921 | 1920 | 1921 | 1920 |
| *RECEIPTS.* | | | | | | |
| Western dressed meats: | | | | | | |
| Steers.....carcasses.. | 11,816 | 15,954 | 26,891 | 29,006 | 9,920 | 10,056 |
| Cows.....do.... | 4,407 | 3,128 | 2,331 | 2,096 | 2,653 | 2,349 |
| Bulls.....do.... | 253 | 331 | 856 | 1,036 | 820 | 788 |
| Veal.....do.... | 4,430 | 5,902 | 42,262 | 46,625 | 8,937 | 10,679 |
| Hogs.....do.... | 494 | 1 | 735 | 794 | ..... | 50 |
| Lambs.....do.... | 51,818 | 57,502 | 71,831 | 65,490 | 27,782 | 18,628 |
| Mutton.....do.... | 1,635 | 3,268 | 30,251 | 35,244 | 9,528 | 9,386 |
| Goats.....do.... | ..... | 159 | 1 | 409 | 62 | 357 |
| Pork cuts.....lbs.. | 1,175,536 | 328,322 | 2,486,345 | 1,830,698 | 1,795,904 | 1,185,425 |
| Beef cuts.....do.... | 60,997 | 84,990 | 257,073 | 311,878 | ..... | ..... |
| *LOCAL SLAUGHTER.* | | | | | | |
| Federal inspection: | | | | | | |
| Cattle.....carcasses.. | 5,027 | 4,349 | 41,080 | 42,589 | 8,732 | 7,651 |
| Calves.....do.... | 15,280 | 13,719 | 70,125 | 66,341 | 6,032 | 6,859 |
| Hogs.....do.... | 49,436 | 69,711 | 161,096 | 167,002 | 70,699 | 67,351 |
| Sheep.....do.... | 25,193 | 9,461 | 161,580 | 85,457 | 24,383 | 10,045 |
| Goats.....do.... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 715 | ..... | ..... |
| City inspection: | | | | | | |
| Cattle.....carcasses.. | 78 | 35 | 257 | 46 | 812 | 566 |
| Calves.....do.... | 1,703 | 4,129 | 11,630 | 7,737 | 3,119 | 2,782 |
| Hogs.....do.... | 3,997 | 4,467 | 29 | 233 | 312 | 957 |
| Sheep.....do.... | ..... | ..... | 2,574 | 1,262 | 7,292 | 4,830 |

## STATISTICAL LIVE-STOCK REPORT.

(Concluded from front page).

Both cattle and hog prices declined, not only as compared with levels prevailing during April, 1920, but also as compared with average prices for March of this year.

The average price of good steers on the Chicago market was $8.49 per 100 lbs. compared with $9.68 during March, 1921, and $12.97 during April, 1920. The price of medium weight hogs at the same market during April this year was $8.69 compared with $10.14 during March, 1921, and $15.38 during April, 1920.

Receipts of cattle and calves for April this year were approximately 66,000 less than a year ago. Hogs, however, increased 200,000, and sheep and lambs approximately the same number over April, 1920.

Import and export figures show some interesting comparisons. For example, exports of fresh beef and veal during April last year amounted to nearly 17,750,000 lbs. while this year only about 214,000 lbs. left the country during April. Imports of the same commodity totaled 2,500,000 lbs. this year compared with more than 5,000,000 lbs. a year ago, a decrease of approximately 50%.

While exports of beef and veal showed marked declines, those of pork and pork products and of lamb and mutton showed substantial increases. Exports of fresh pork during April this year were nearly 4,000,000 lbs. compared with 1,000,000 a year ago. Nearly 60,000,000 lbs. of cured pork went out this year compared with less than 43,000,000 lbs. during April, 1920.

The fact that lard exports totaled 54,400,000 lbs. during April this year compared with 43,700,000 lbs. during the corresponding month a year ago probably accounts for the improved demand for heavy hogs during the past two months. In this connection, however, it is of interest to note that the average price of lard for the month was $12.01 per 100 lbs. compared with $22.40 for April, 1920.

Exports of lamb and mutton amounted to 12,600,000 lbs. compared with 217,000 lbs. during April last year. Much of this lamb and mutton consisted of re-exports of meat that arrived from New Zealand about a year ago and failed to find a satisfactory market in this country. A better conception of the changed trend in such meat supplies may be gained from the fact that imports of fresh lamb and mutton during April this year totaled 53,380 lbs. compared with 2,300,000 lbs. a year ago.

## YIELDS AND PRODUCTION OF ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS IN APRIL.

| Class. | Av. per animal. | Av. per 100 lbs. live wt. | Total production,[1] April. | Total production,[1] January–April. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* | *Lbs.* |
| Edible beef fats (unrendered) | 49.15 | 4.85 | 27,786,000 | 109,566,000 |
| Edible beef offal | 25.38 | 2.51 | 14,348,000 | 63,784,000 |
| Cattle hides | 66.24 | 6.54 | 37,448,000 | 159,032,000 |
| Edible calf fats (unrendered) | 1.07 | .78 | 352,000 | 1,529,000 |
| Edible calf offal | 5.10 | 3.73 | 1,679,000 | 6,820,000 |
| Lard (rendered) | 35.65 | 15.81 | 95,929,000 | 481,176,000 |
| Edible hog offal | 4.69 | 2.08 | 12,620,000 | 81,698,000 |
| Pork trimmings | 8.27 | 3.67 | 22,253,000 | 119,169,000 |
| Inedible grease (rendered) | 2.96 | 1.31 | 7,965,000 | 41,238,000 |
| Sheep edible fat (unrendered) | 3.05 | 3.58 | 3,107,000 | 12,476,000 |
| Sheep edible offal | 1.74 | 2.04 | 1,772,000 | 7,965,000 |

[1] Calculated for establishments having Federal inspection only.



## STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE LIVE STOCK AND MEAT SITUATION FOR APRIL.

### Cattle, Calves, Beef, and Veal.

| | Apr., 1921. | Apr., 1920. | Total Jan. 1–Apr. 30, 1921. | Total Jan. 1–Apr. 30, 1920. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inspected slaughter: | | | | |
| Cattle | 590,943 | 637,575 | 2,427,562 | 2,783,940 |
| Calves | 365,541 | 382,420 | 1,261,686 | 1,360,650 |
| Average live weight: | | | | |
| Cattle, pounds | 1,012.74 | | | |
| Calves, do | 136.82 | | | |
| Average dressed weight: | | | | |
| Beef, do | 538.31 | 598.35 | | |
| Veal, do | 80.59 | [1] | | |
| Total dressed product: | | | | |
| Beef, do | 318,110,526 | 381,493,001 | 1,302,121,959 | 1,604,446,928 |
| Veal, do | 29,458,949 | 30,819,228 | 112,005,328 | 120,952,846 |
| Storage: | | | | |
| Beginning of month— | | | | |
| Fresh beef, do | 114,062,915 | 196,890,381 | | |
| Cured beef, do | 24,281,818 | 35,047,105 | | |
| End of month— | | | | |
| Fresh beef, do | 100,746,774 | 170,454,985 | | |
| Cured beef, do | 21,353,580 | 30,333,317 | | |
| Exports:[2] | | | | |
| Fresh beef and veal, do | 214,193 | 17,707,669 | 9,178,723 | 59,871,259 |
| Cured beef, do | 1,364,593 | 2,241,460 | 7,087,521 | 7,781,009 |
| Canned beef, do | 363,682 | 1,606,613 | 3,152,943 | 3,890,574 |
| Oleo oil and stearin, do | 14,276,433 | 8,735,780 | 52,484,020 | 28,275,621 |
| Tallow, do | 459,025 | 612,665 | 3,637,730 | 5,715,228 |
| Imports: | | | | |
| Fresh beef and veal, do | 2,571,947 | 5,195,400 | 9,754,265 | 13,171,137 |
| Tallow, do | 50,558 | 222,927 | 115,024 | 2,040,620 |
| Prices per 100 lbs.: | | | | |
| Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades— | | | | |
| Cattle | $7.20 | | | |
| Calves | $8.20 | | | |
| Cattle, good steers (Chicago) | $8.49 | $12.97 | | |
| Beef carcasses, good steers (eastern markets) | $16.86 | $21.73 | | |
| Veal calves (Chicago) | $8.12 | $14.22 | | |
| Veal carcasses (eastern markets) | $18.53 | $26.34 | | |
| Receipts of cattle and calves at public stockyards | 1,491,951 | 1,557,217 | 5,890,264 | 6,580,787 |
| Stocker and feeder shipments of cattle and calves from public stockyards | 237,847 | 244,491 | 844,297 | 1,073,972 |
| Estimated number of cattle on farms in U. S.[3] | 66,191,000 | 68,369,000 | | |

### Hogs, Pork, and Pork Products.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inspected slaughter of hogs | 3,003,290 | 2,590,208 | 14,196,707 | 14,253,939 |
| Average live weight, pounds | 225.56 | | | |
| Average dressed weight, do | 173.65 | 167.29 | | |
| Total dressed product, do | 521,521,309 | 433,315,896 | 2,461,913,530 | 2,440,162,616 |
| Number of pounds of lard per 100 lbs. live weight, do | 15.81 | | | |
| Storage: | | | | |
| Beginning of month— | | | | |
| Fresh pork, do | 219,963,547 | 148,921,500 | | |
| Cured pork, do | 622,942,710 | 819,717,466 | | |
| Lard, do | 128,613,881 | 132,992,638 | | |
| End of month— | | | | |
| Fresh pork, do | 201,246,975 | 144,453,156 | | |
| Cured pork, do | 599,825,546 | 816,253,056 | | |
| Lard, do | 150,983,532 | 141,819,135 | | |
| Exports:[2] | | | | |
| Fresh pork, do | 3,937,597 | 1,054,285 | 31,509,317 | 12,274,733 |
| Cured pork, do | 59,783,611 | 42,732,489 | 230,033,164 | 351,372,022 |
| Canned pork, do | 31,997 | 110,400 | 231,717 | 579,811 |
| Sausage, do | 646,005 | 2,799,299 | 3,281,984 | 8,750,833 |
| Lard, do | 54,438,565 | 43,696,578 | 312,616,612 | 193,287,363 |
| Imports: | | | | |
| Pork, do | 39,341 | 69,611 | 248,555 | 476,028 |
| Bacon and hams, do | 49,317 | 113,580 | 154,240 | 265,385 |
| Prices per 100 lbs.: | | | | |
| Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades | $8.49 | | | |
| Live hogs, medium weight (Chicago) | $8.69 | $15.38 | | |
| Fresh pork loins (10–14 lbs.) | $24.75 | $31.19 | | |
| Shoulders, skinned | $15.35 | $23.39 | | |
| Picnics (6–8 lbs.) | $13.69 | $21.52 | | |
| Butts, Boston style | $18.27 | $28.04 | | |
| Bacon, breakfast | $28.38 | $38.87 | | |
| Hams, smoked (10–12 lbs. average) | $28.35 | $34.07 | | |
| Lard, tierces | $12.01 | $22.40 | | |
| Receipts of hogs at public stockyards | 3,224,044 | 3,023,898 | 15,307,856 | 15,647,660 |
| Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards | 57,100 | 76,081 | 232,170 | 357,605 |
| Estimated number of hogs on farms in U. S.[3] | 66,649,000 | 71,727,000 | | |

### Sheep, Lamb, and Mutton.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inspected slaughter of sheep and lambs | 1,040,628 | 713,796 | 4,142,263 | 3,284,696 |
| Average live weight, pounds | 85.14 | | | |
| Average dressed weight, do | 39.67 | [1] | | |
| Total dressed product, do | 41,281,713 | 28,316,287 | 168,908,408 | 134,110,624 |
| Storage: | | | | |
| Beginning of month, do | 38,519,505 | 3,517,223 | | |
| End of month, do | 25,084,870 | 2,578,715 | | |
| Exports of fresh lamb and mutton[2], do | 12,629,202 | 217,520 | 48,176,467 | 1,579,329 |
| Imports of fresh lamb and mutton, do | 53,380 | 2,358,858 | 19,315,680 | 4,817,837 |
| Prices per 100 lbs.: | | | | |
| Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades of sheep and lambs | $8.94 | | | |
| Lambs (84 lbs. down, medium to prime) (Chicago) | $9.88 | $18.72 | | |
| Lamb carcasses, good grade (eastern markets) | $20.89 | $34.72 | | |
| Sheep, medium to choice grade (Chicago) | $6.41 | $13.50 | | |
| Mutton, good grade (eastern markets) | $15.08 | $27.99 | | |
| Receipts of sheep at public stockyards | 1,676,767 | 1,466,227 | 6,734,396 | 5,811,299 |
| Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards | 106,686 | 268,639 | 340,522 | 855,303 |
| Estimated number of sheep and lambs on farms in U. S. | [3] 45,067,000 | 47,114,000 | | |

[1] No figures available for average dressed weight of veal, sheep, and lambs for April, 1920. Average weights for corresponding month in 1921 used in estimating production of dressed meats.
[2] Figures for exports include reexports. [3] Jan. 1.

## Fruits and Vegetables

# CARLOT SHIPMENTS SHOW MARKED INCREASE DURING MAY.

### New Potato Prices Recover Moderately During Past Week—Western Cantaloupes Slump.

Severe declines in the prices of western cantaloupes featured the fruit and vegetable markets during the week ending June 6. The monthly report of carlot shipments shows that the volume of leading lines has been increasing for the past two months. May shipments totaled 34,524 cars compared with 31,035 in April and 29,990 in March. Movement of apples, cabbage, celery, lettuce, and old potatoes showed big decreases, while the supply of cantaloupes, peaches, new potatoes, strawberries, tomatoes, and watermelons recorded important increases. Carlot movement continues about 11,000 cars in excess of the corresponding month of last season.

#### Eastern Potato Markets Irregular.

*Potatoes.*—Eastern markets for new potatoes were somewhat irregular following last week's severe drop in prices. The New York market continued to be liberally supplied, but South Carolina Irish Cobblers recovered 75¢ per cloth-top slat barrel, reaching $4.50 to $4.75. Eastern Shore Virginia stock was higher also, selling to jobbers at $4.75 to $5. A firm market prevailed in Baltimore at the end of the week, with Virginia and Carolina Cobblers selling around $4.50. Conditions were unsettled in Pittsburgh, movement slow and prices about 25¢ lower per bbl. Virginia stock closed around $5 and South Carolina Cobblers at $4 to $4.25. Haulings have been light at North Carolina shipping points, No. 1 Irish Cobblers in cloth-top stave barrels selling around $3.50 per bbl. f. o. b. According to local reports from the Eastern Shore of Virginia, prices have been steady around $4, carloads f. o. b. A strong market was reported at the end of the week with some sales as high as $4.15. Texas and Louisiana sacked Bliss Triumphs recovered 25¢ to 50¢ per 100 lbs. in St. Louis and Kansas City, closing $3.25 to $3.50. Movement of new potatoes increased from last week; 2,230 cars were shipped, compared with 1,800 last week and 2,798 a year ago. Shipments from South Carolina have been decreasing rapidly, the heaviest movement of the past week coming from the Eastern Shore of Virginia. Old stock continues fairly active at prices slightly above the season's low points. Shipments were 384 cars, or only half the volume of the week previous.

#### Texas Onions Slightly Lower.

*Onions.*—Texas yellow Bermuda onions were dull in eastern markets and prices ranged slightly lower at $1.25 to $1.75 per standard crate. Prices recovered 10¢ to 15¢ in Chicago after last week's 40¢ drop, closing at $1.15 to $1.25. California stock ranged $1.40 to $1.90 in eastern markets and closed slightly higher in Chicago at $1.35 to $1.50. Onion shipments from Texas continued to decrease rapidly, only 44 cars moving compared with 192 last week. California is now the heaviest shipper with 142 cars per week, compared with 174 the previous week and with 130 during the similar period last year. Up to June 4 last season, 95% of the total Texas movement had been completed, but only 28% of California's commercial crop had been shipped.

*Tomatoes.*—Florida tomatoes were in good demand in the New York wholesale market and prices slightly higher at $5 to $5.50 per 6-basket carrier. Prices in other eastern markets ranged $4 to $5. Demand is good for sound stock. Mississippi and Texas tomatoes in 4-basket carriers closed at $1.50 to $1.75 in Chicago. An active market has been reported at Mississippi shipping points, 4-basket carriers of green wrapped stock ranging $1.60 to $1.65, carloads f. o. b. Demand exceeds supply at Texas points and markets were firm, green wrapped stock selling around $1.25, carloads f. o. b. cash track and pink unwrapped around $2. Tomato movement is chiefly from Florida, Mississippi, and Texas, Florida shipping slightly more than half the total for the week.

#### Cantaloupe Shipments Increase.

*Cantaloupes.*—Heavy haulings early in the week at California shipping points lowered prices of Salmon Tint cantaloupes to around $3 per crate. Standard 45's closed at $2.25, carloads f. o. b. cash track. Prices declined $2 to $4 per crate in consuming centers, closing at $5 to $8, the eastern markets holding best at $6.50 to $8. Chicago reported an extreme decline of $4.50 per crate, closing weak at $5 to $5.50. No particular reason other than increasing receipts in that market seems to account for such a break. About 1,000 cars of cantaloupes were shipped from the Imperial Valley of California during the week, compared with 130 last week. A few cars were reported also from Texas, Georgia, and Florida.

*Peaches.*—Georgia Dixie Queen peaches in 6-basket carriers and bushel baskets closed at a range of $1.75 to $2.75 in eastern markets and Early Rose at $2.75 to $3.75. Demand and movement has been moderate. Good wire inquiry and demand and a firm market have been reported from Georgia shipping points. Carmans range $1.50 to $1.75 per 6-basket carrier, carloads f. o. b. cash track. Practically the entire peach movement so far this season has been from Georgia, with an occasional car reported from Alabama, North Carolina, and South Carolina. Georgia shipped 315 cars, compared with 560 last week. Up to June 4 last season only 95 cars had been shipped from Georgia. The earlier season this year has permitted the shipment of 1,567 cars during a similar period.

*Watermelons.*—Florida Tom Watson watermelons, medium size, were steady in New York at $500 to $1,000 per car and at $500 to $800 in Philadelphia. Prices ranged $475 to $835 in Pittsburgh. Demand and movement has been good at Florida shipping points, medium-size Tom Watsons ranging $225 to $475 carloads f. o. b. cash track to growers. Most of the watermelons are coming from Florida. That State shipped 687 cars, compared with 447 the preceding week and with 78 during the corresponding period last season. California and Texas rolled a few cars.

#### Other Fruits and Vegetables.

Virginia *cabbage* recovered in Philadelphia, touching $3 per 100-lb. crate early in the week, but declined again to a range of $1.25 to $1.50. The New York market was lightly stronger, reaching $2.25 to $2.50 per crate. Highest prices ruled in Pittsburgh where Virginia stock reached $4.50 early in the week and closed at $3 to $3.50 June 4. Mississippi cabbage ranged $3 to $4 per crate in Chicago. California Iceberg *lettuce* declined 25¢ to 50¢ per crate in Chicago, closing $3.25 to $3.50

## PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

### Jobbing Range.

*POTATOES, New York and Northern Round Whites No. 1, sacked, per 100 lbs.*

| | Carloads received. | This season. June 6. | This season. May 30. | One year ago. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 59 | $0.90–1.00 | $1.00–1.05 | [1] $7.25 |
| Boston | 232 | [1] .80– .90 | [1] .85– .90 | [1] 7.75–8.00 |
| Philadelphia | 18 | .50– .65 | .85–1.00 | [1] 7.35–7.50 |
| Baltimore | 0 | 1.00–1.10 | 1.15 | |
| Pittsburgh | 47 | 1.00–1.10 | .90– .95 | 8.15 |
| Cincinnati | 18 | .80–1.00 | 1.00 | [2] 7.40–7.50 |
| Chicago | 215 | [3] .75– .85 | [3] .50– .65 | [3] 9.25 |
| St. Louis | 25 | 1.10–1.20 | 1.00–1.10 | 8.75–9.00 |
| Kansas City | 66 | 1.00–1.10 | 1.05 | 9.00 |

*POTATOES, South Carolina Irish Cobblers No. 1, barrels.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 523 | $4.50–4.75 | $3.75–4.00 | $12.00–13.00 |
| Boston | 98 | 4.00–4.50 | 5.00–5.50 | 14.00–14.50 |
| Philadelphia | 264 | 3.50–3.75 | 3.50–4.00 | 11.50–12.50 |
| Baltimore | 81 | 4.50 | 4.00–4.25 | 11.00–11.50 |
| Pittsburgh | 117 | 4.00–4.25 | 4.25–4.50 | 13.00–13.50 |
| Cincinnati | 103 | 4.65 | | [4] 9.25 |
| Chicago | 272 | 5.25 | 5.00–5.50 | 18.00 |
| St. Louis | 136 | [4] 3.50 | [4] 2.25–2.50 | [4] 10.00–11.00 |
| Kansas City | 134 | [4] 3.25–3.50 | [4] 3.00–3.25 | [4] 11.00 |

*ONIONS, Texas Yellow Bermudas Nos. 1 and 2, standard crates.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 167 | $1.25–1.40 | $1.50–1.60 | $1.00–1.25 |
| Boston | 33 | 1.60–1.75 | 1.60–1.65 | 1.25–1.50 |
| Philadelphia | 37 | 1.35–1.50 | 1.40–1.50 | 1.25–1.40 |
| Baltimore | 16 | 1.40–1.50 | 1.75–1.85 | 1.50 |
| Pittsburgh | 46 | 1.25–1.40 | 1.25–1.50 | 1.00–1.15 |
| Cincinnati | 13 | 1.25–1.40 | 1.50–1.60 | 1.25–1.50 |
| Chicago | 91 | 1.15–1.25 | 1.00–1.10 | 1.00–1.25 |
| St. Louis | 39 | 1.00–1.10 | | 1.00–1.25 |
| Kansas City | 61 | 1.25 | 1.40–1.50 | 1.00 |

*WATERMELONS, Florida Tom Watsons, 20-30 lb. average, bulk per car.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 96 | $500–1,000 | $700–1,000 | |
| Boston | 13 | [5] .75–0.85 | [5] .75–1.10 | |
| Philadelphia | 11 | 700 | 500 | |
| Baltimore | 13 | [5] .55–0.75 | 300 | |
| Pittsburgh | 39 | 475–725 | [5] .50–1.00 | |
| Cincinnati | 16 | [6] 75–90 | [6] 90.00 | |
| Chicago | 44 | 800 | 1,000–1,200 | |
| St. Louis | 42 | 375 | | |
| Kansas City | 13 | [2] 5.00 | | |

*CANTALOUPES, California Salmon Tints, standards, 45's.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 35 | $7.50–8.00 | | $9.00–10.00 |
| Boston | 8 | 7.50–8.00 | | |
| Philadelphia | 14 | 7.00–8.00 | | 10.00 |
| Baltimore | 2 | 7.50–8.00 | | 9.50–10.00 |
| Pittsburgh | 12 | 6.50–7.00 | | 8.00 |
| Cincinnati | 10 | 6.00 | | 8.50 |
| Chicago | 56 | 5.00–5.50 | | 9.00 |
| St. Louis | 15 | 4.75 | | 6.50 |
| Kansas City | 13 | 6.00–6.50 | | 5.00 |

### Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Potatoes* (barrels). | | | |
| Washington, N. C. | $3.50 | | $9.50–9.75 |
| Onley, Va. | 4.00–4.15 | | |
| *Watermelons* (cars). | | | |
| Ocala, Fla. | 225–475 | $375–525 | |
| *Cantaloupes* (crates) | | | |
| Brawley, Calif. | 2.25 | | 2.85–3.00 |
| *Tomatoes* (fours). | | | |
| Crystal Springs, Miss. | 1.60–1.65 | | 2.50 |

[1] Maine Green Mountains. [4] Texas Bliss Triumphs, sacked, 100 lbs.
[2] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[3] Car-lot sales.
[5] Unit basis.
[6] Per 100 melons.

### April Exports of Cottonseed Oil.

The United States exported 20,997,362 lbs. of cottonseed oil during April as compared with 36,388,821 lbs. during March. The chief market for this product during April was the Netherlands, which country took 9,355,331 lbs. Canada was next in importance, having purchased 4,276,966 lbs. The other important markets were Germany, which took 1,193,500 lbs., Denmark 1,327,370 lbs., Italy 901,694 lbs., the United Kingdom 663,453 lbs., and Norway 574,272 lbs.

**A farmers' cooperative purchasing organization** furnishes a convenient medium through which to determine by systematic study and observation the kinds of supplies or machinery which are best suited to the needs of a community.

## STRONGER MARKET TONE SHOWN BY PEANUTS IN SHELL.

**Lessening Supply Advances F. O. B. Quotations—Practically No Advance in Spanish.**

For fully a month a stronger tone has been observed in the f. o. b. market price of Virginia type peanuts in the shell. At first, prices advanced slowly but during the last week of May and the first week of June a sharp upward trend was observed and the market for goods in the shell continues strong under a heavier demand.

Cleaning mills in Virginia are now getting mostly around 12¢ per lb. for Jumbos and 7¢ to 7¼¢ for the fancy sized peanut. Apparently the advance in price is due more to the scarcity of the best farmers' goods than to any other cause. Farmers' stock of the better grade has become scarce in the Virginia-North Carolina section and cleaners seem to be experiencing considerable difficulty in replenishing their supplies except at increased prices.

**Shelled Peanut Prices Unchanged.**

Shelled peanuts have not followed the lead of cleaned goods, and show practically no change over prices prevailing more than a month ago. A better demand, however, is generally indicated, and firmness is observed in the quotations of large shelling mills. Shelled Virginias generally range 12½¢ to 13¢ f. o. b. shipping points for No. 1, and 4¾¢ to 5¢ for No. 2. Southeastern Spanish are being quoted mostly at 4½¢ to 4¾¢ for No. 1. Runners in Georgia can be bought at 3¢ to 3½¢ for No. 1 and 2½¢ for No. 2, but it is said that most Runners are likely to be crushed for oil. The demand for good farmers' grade in the Southeast is increasing and the market is firm. Much of this farmers' uncleaned stock is said to be in the hands of large growers and merchants who are holding for higher prices.

Farmers' grade Spanish continues to range mostly $45 to $50 per ton, delivered at the mill.

In the Southwest, shellers continue to hold for 5¾¢ to 6¢ per lb., and the movement to market is light. The emergency tariff seems to have had comparatively little effect as yet on prices in either the Southwest or the Southeast, as some time must be allowed to offset importations on hand. The lateness of the season is in part responsible for this condition.

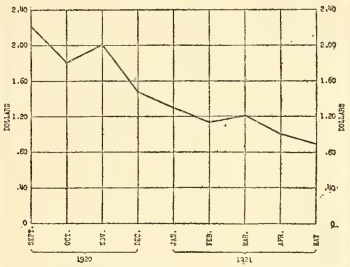
Some oil mills in the Southeast are reported to be crushing oil as freely as Runners can be bought at prevailing prices, which are around $30 to $35 per ton for farmers' grade unshelled. Refiners are bidding 5¾¢ per lb., for peanut oil, while mills are asking 6¢ or higher.

Importations have been unusually large during the past few weeks, importers having tried to bring in as many peanuts as possible before the tariff bill became effective. During the two weeks ending May 31 over 5,500,000 lbs. of shelled peanuts came into Seattle alone. Recent figures secured through the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reveal that over 15,000,000 lbs. of shelled and nearly 1,000,000 lbs. of unshelled peanuts were brought into the United States during April. The f. o. b. market for Oriental goods on the Pacific Coast is strong, as holders are planning to make an extra profit, if possible, on imports received prior to the signing of the new tariff bill, which carries a duty of 3¢ per lb., on both shelled and unshelled peanuts, and 26¢ per gal. on peanut oil.

## The 1920-21 Slump in the Potato Market.

The slump occurring in late May and early June carried potato prices to their lowest point this season. Quotations below 75¢ per 100 lbs. in the cities and 35¢ at distant shipping points were the lowest since 1915. They seem relatively the lowest on record when the high cost of production of the 1920 crop is considered. Sales even lower than these quotations have been reported, and it is said that thousands of bushels have failed to reach the markets for lack of demand in producing sections.

*Trend of Potato Prices at Chicago, 1920-21.*
(Per 100 Pounds.)




The above chart giving average wholesale carlot prices per 100 lbs. for No. 1 Northern Round White potatoes at Chicago shows almost uninterrupted declines from September, 1920, to May, 1921, the only notable exceptions being the slight recoveries in late October and the middle of February. Since the season's low point was reached the last of May, a third recovery has occurred, averaging about 10% above the season's lowest point.

**Onion Acreage in North Reduced.**

The onion acreage in the North has been considerably reduced even in comparison with last year's rather light acreage. The crop in some districts has not been doing very well owing to uneven stand and various injuries by insects and other pests. It is, of course, too early to obtain any general idea regarding the probable yield.

**Exports of honey** from the United States during the month of March amounted to 7,913 lbs. with a total value of $1,806. Canada took 4,226 lbs., Newfoundland and Labrador 1,120 lbs., France 775 lbs., Philippine Islands 700 lbs., and Netherlands 600 lbs., while Honduras, China, and Mexico took slightly more than 100 lbs. each.

## NORTH CAROLINA'S POTATO CROP SLOW IN STARTING.

**Many Growers Delay Digging—Smaller Acreage This Season—Yield Reduced in Most Sections.**

The movement of the new potato crop in North Carolina so far this season has been rather light, due to the fact that many growers are delaying digging as long as possible, hoping thereby to get higher prices for their stock than are now being offered.

The Aurora section was expected to reach the peak of its movement about June 8. The acreage in that section is about 60% of that planted last season and the stand is about 65 to 75% of normal. The yield has been running from 30 to 90 bbls. per acre, 60 bbls. being a fair average. The potatoes are of fair quality.

**Much Replanting Necessary.**

The movement from the Mount Olive section usually reaches its peak earlier than the Aurora section, but because much of the acreage had to be replanted, the time of heaviest shipments from that section will be about June 15. The acreage has been reduced from 20 to 30% under last season, and the stand has been cut to about the same extent. It is expected that the movement will drag out over a long period.

In the Washington section, the acreage is about 30 to 35% below last year while the stand is about 60% of normal. The quality of the potatoes dug so far has been fairly good. The average yield is expected to be from 30 to 40 bbls. per acre. The movement will continue well past June 15.

The section around Elizabeth this season is further advanced than in other parts of the State. Movement began about the same time as in other sections, but probably will not reach the peak until about June 18. Haulings have been fairly heavy, over 100 cars having moved out of this section the first week in June. The stand is better than in other sections, and it is estimated that the crop will be 5% larger than last year.

Cloth-top stave barrels are being used almost exclusively this season, although a few slat barrels are still in use.

Practically the entire crop is of the Irish Cobbler variety. The large potatoes, or primes, are usually hand-picked, while the smaller ones are machine graded. The light yields are attributed to unfavorable conditions during planting time and to the cold weather during late spring.

There are few outside buyers in the State this season.

*CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.*

| Commodity. | Week of May 29-June 4. | | May. | | April. | | March. | | Season to June 4. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921 | 1920 | 1921 | 1920 | 1921 | 1920 | 1921 | 1920 | 1921 | 1920 |
| Apples: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boxed | 60 | 17 | 811 | 627 | 1,130 | 1,314 | 1,835 | 2,409 | 35,022 | 45,579 |
| Barreled | 54 | 41 | 675 | 649 | 1,436 | 915 | 3,281 | 1,965 | 68,989 | 41,278 |
| Cabbage | 574 | 341 | 2,400 | 2,939 | 3,950 | 3,915 | 2,241 | 3,146 | 11,659 | 13,044 |
| Cantaloupes | 1,063 | 1,072 | 626 | 475 | | | | | 1,199 | 1,313 |
| Celery, Florida | 62 | 15 | 252 | 320 | 851 | 683 | 1,494 | 981 | 4,148 | 3,002 |
| Lettuce | 74 | 90 | 950 | 1,172 | 1,859 | 1,063 | 2,151 | 1,352 | 12,031 | 8,790 |
| Onions | 213 | 326 | 2,238 | 4,240 | 2,120 | 1,733 | 201 | 17 | 4,704 | 6,148 |
| Peaches | 322 | 77 | 1,396 | 45 | | | | | 1,592 | 101 |
| Potatoes: | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sweet | 13 | 19 | 464 | 454 | 850 | 815 | 1,353 | 1,150 | 17,567 | 15,423 |
| White, old | 834 | 224 | 8,537 | 2,715 | 11,500 | 7,644 | 14,226 | 11,717 | 186,755 | 159,927 |
| White, new | 2,230 | 2,798 | 5,332 | 4,044 | 1,884 | 84 | 113 | 1 | [1] 9,175 | [1] 6,161 |
| Strawberries | 1,012 | 1,194 | 5,951 | 3,511 | 2,021 | 887 | 659 | 44 | 9,192 | 5,139 |
| Tomatoes | 639 | 288 | 2,728 | 635 | 1,648 | 468 | 938 | 1,339 | 6,146 | 3,442 |
| Watermelons | 723 | 127 | 1,021 | 18 | | | | | 1,556 | 127 |
| Vegetables, mixed | 167 | 275 | 1,143 | 1,377 | 1,786 | 729 | 1,498 | 1,064 | 7,181 | 5,868 |
| Total | 8,105 | 6,904 | 34,524 | 23,221 | 31,035 | 20,250 | 29,990 | 25,185 | 367,741 | 309,131 |

[1] Not included in totals.

## CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN MAY.

| Shipping districts. | May. | | April, 1921. | Season to June 4. | | Total last season. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921 | 1920 | | 1921 | 1920 | |
| *Apples (boxed).* | | | | | | |
| California | 58 | 41 | 79 | 4,327 | 4,150 | 4,153 |
| Oregon | 12 | 80 | 43 | 3,075 | 5,443 | 5,443 |
| Washington | 734 | 498 | 980 | 20,883 | 27,160 | 27,169 |
| Other sections | 7 | 8 | 28 | 6,737 | 8,826 | 8,826 |
| Total | 811 | 627 | 1,130 | 35,022 | 45,579 | 45,591 |
| *Apples (barreled).* | | | | | | |
| Illinois | 24 | 55 | 27 | 3,247 | 2,933 | 2,937 |
| Indiana | 14 | 14 | 22 | 296 | 115 | 117 |
| Missouri | 19 | 30 | 37 | 1,051 | 2,046 | 2,086 |
| New Jersey | 13 | 0 | 6 | 803 | 737 | 737 |
| New York | 448 | 447 | 1,048 | 32,549 | 10,233 | 10,286 |
| Virginia | 73 | 72 | 143 | 8,029 | 7,075 | 7,075 |
| West Virginia | 77 | 15 | 93 | 4,639 | 2,849 | 2,849 |
| Other sections | 7 | 16 | 60 | 17,784 | 15,290 | 15,290 |
| Total | 675 | 649 | 1,436 | 68,989 | 41,278 | 41,377 |
| *Cabbage.* | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 121 | 166 | 688 | 905 | 263 | 265 |
| Calif., N. dist | 19 | 1 | 13 | 59 | 205 | 254 |
| Calif., S. dist | 142 | 282 | 119 | 563 | 894 | 1,005 |
| Florida | 4 | 121 | 94 | 1,509 | 4,749 | 4,749 |
| Georgia | 11 | 0 | 12 | 28 | 1 | 2 |
| Louisiana | 63 | 97 | 144 | 269 | 233 | 237 |
| Maryland | 20 | 0 | 0 | 57 | 0 | 260 |
| Mississippi | 543 | 637 | 267 | 818 | 757 | 884 |
| North Carolina | 160 | 18 | 48 | 212 | 20 | 24 |
| South Carolina | 276 | 889 | 2,103 | 3,114 | 948 | 1,085 |
| Tennessee | 30 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 1 | 141 |
| Texas | 13 | 658 | 300 | 1,653 | 4,831 | 4,832 |
| Va., Norfolk | 581 | 50 | 154 | 1,890 | 88 | 355 |
| Va., East Shore | 417 | 20 | 8 | 497 | 54 | 204 |
| Other sections | | | | 20 | 0 | 18,339 |
| Total | 2,400 | 2,939 | 3,950 | 11,659 | 13,044 | 32,636 |
| *Celery.* | | | | | | |
| Florida | 252 | 320 | 851 | 4,148 | 3,002 | 3,007 |
| *Cantaloupes.* | | | | | | |
| Calif., Imperial Valley | 591 | 475 | 0 | 1,140 | 1,303 | 9,095 |
| Florida | 13 | 0 | 0 | 39 | 10 | 20 |
| Georgia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 389 |
| Texas | 22 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 22 |
| Other sections | | | | | | 12,784 |
| Total | 626 | 475 | 0 | 1,199 | 1,313 | 22,310 |
| *Lettuce.* | | | | | | |
| California | 783 | 870 | 1,196 | 7,667 | 4,935 | 5,313 |
| New Jersey | 40 | 10 | 8 | 53 | 38 | 499 |
| North Carolina | 67 | 226 | 359 | 435 | 262 | 262 |
| Virginia | 39 | 13 | 47 | 91 | 13 | 17 |
| Other sections | 21 | 53 | 249 | 3,785 | 3,542 | 6,384 |
| Total | 950 | 1,172 | 1,859 | 12,031 | 8,790 | 12,475 |
| *Mixed vegetables.* | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 15 | 34 | 6 | 63 | 54 | 55 |
| Calif., N. dist | 125 | 198 | 83 | 390 | 843 | 1,620 |
| Calif., S. dist | 265 | 307 | 317 | 2,049 | 2,398 | 4,641 |
| Florida | 105 | 145 | 425 | 853 | 332 | 337 |
| Louisiana | 144 | 150 | 187 | 1,431 | 1,307 | 1,389 |
| Mississippi | 221 | 183 | 195 | 590 | 351 | 438 |
| South Carolina | 70 | 108 | 211 | 470 | 143 | 293 |
| Texas | 169 | 114 | 347 | 1,258 | 258 | 269 |
| Other sections | 29 | 138 | 15 | 77 | 182 | 4,397 |
| Total | 1,143 | 1,377 | 1,786 | 7,181 | 5,868 | 13,439 |
| *Onions (old).* | | | | | | |
| New York | 96 | 2 | 203 | 2,992 | 2,702 | 2,702 |
| Other sections | 26 | 0 | 226 | 24,060 | 17,847 | 17,847 |
| Total | 122 | 2 | 429 | 27,052 | 20,549 | 20,549 |
| *Onions (new).* | | | | | | |
| California | 473 | 1,088 | 4 | 582 | 1,230 | 4,393 |
| Louisiana | 17 | 46 | 0 | 43 | 50 | 106 |
| Texas | 1,748 | 3,096 | 2,116 | 4,079 | 4,868 | 5,086 |
| Other sections | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17,467 |
| Total | 2,238 | 4,240 | 2,120 | 4,704 | 6,148 | 27,052 |
| *Peaches.* | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 126 |
| Florida | 6 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| Georgia | 1,375 | 41 | 0 | 1,567 | 95 | 5,663 |
| North Carolina | 10 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 343 |
| South Carolina | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 60 |
| Other sections | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20,678 |
| Total | 1,396 | 45 | 0 | 1,592 | 101 | 26,882 |

| Shipping districts. | May. | | April, 1921. | Season to June 4. | | Total last season. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921 | 1920 | | 1921 | 1920 | |
| *Sweet potatoes.* | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 18 | 25 | 34 | 478 | 401 | 401 |
| Delaware | 69 | 69 | 155 | 1,781 | 1,211 | 1,212 |
| Georgia | 84 | 72 | 85 | 811 | 474 | 475 |
| Louisiana | 43 | 9 | 88 | 583 | 211 | 211 |
| Maryland | 15 | 14 | 32 | 1,628 | 1,179 | 1,179 |
| New Jersey | 102 | 93 | 189 | 3,021 | 2,209 | 2,237 |
| North Carolina | 15 | 88 | 58 | 852 | 750 | 750 |
| Tennessee | 92 | 46 | 99 | 906 | 1,199 | 1,212 |
| Other sections | 26 | 38 | 110 | 7,507 | 7,789 | 7,790 |
| Total | 464 | 454 | 850 | 17,567 | 15,423 | 15,467 |
| *Tomatoes.* | | | | | | |
| California | 119 | 1 | 1 | 149 | 6 | 1,451 |
| Fla., east coast | 708 | 330 | 1,227 | 3,236 | 2,917 | 2,949 |
| Fla., other | 1,473 | 198 | 399 | 2,096 | 364 | 843 |
| Mississippi | 47 | 1 | 0 | 164 | 14 | 1,363 |
| Texas | 381 | 105 | 21 | 501 | 141 | 1,286 |
| Other sections | | | | | | 6,941 |
| Total | 2,728 | 635 | 1,648 | 6,146 | 3,442 | 14,833 |
| *Strawberries.* | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 33 | 73 | 191 | 268 | 146 | 147 |
| Arkansas | 718 | 840 | 371 | 1,094 | 884 | 896 |
| California | 205 | 176 | 21 | 234 | 197 | 569 |
| Delaware | 596 | 62 | 0 | 778 | 140 | 640 |
| Illinois | 68 | 41 | 0 | 72 | 61 | 98 |
| Indiana | 20 | 1 | 0 | 26 | 6 | 62 |
| Iowa | 11 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 35 |
| Kentucky | 383 | 56 | 0 | 387 | 152 | 239 |
| Louisiana | 202 | 209 | 650 | 1,393 | 858 | 858 |
| Maryland | 933 | 229 | 0 | 1,033 | 375 | 787 |
| Michigan | 35 | 0 | 0 | 107 | 0 | 439 |
| Missouri | 351 | 183 | 0 | 427 | 270 | 318 |
| New Jersey | 294 | 6 | 0 | 374 | 42 | 559 |
| New York | 15 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 352 |
| North Carolina | 31 | 402 | 435 | 468 | 434 | 446 |
| East Tennessee | 657 | 353 | 77 | 735 | 418 | 470 |
| Tennessee, other | 787 | 601 | 160 | 952 | 654 | 712 |
| Va., eastern shore | 291 | 190 | 3 | 294 | 231 | 259 |
| Va., Norfolk | 308 | 73 | 78 | 386 | 87 | 90 |
| Other sections | 13 | 16 | 35 | 112 | 184 | 504 |
| Total | 5,951 | 3,511 | 2,021 | 9,192 | 5,139 | 8,490 |
| *White potatoes (new).* | | | | | | |
| Alabama | 270 | 128 | 1 | 461 | 178 | 306 |
| Arkansas | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 219 |
| Calif., N. Dist | 67 | 50 | 0 | 102 | 74 | 8,105 |
| Calif., S. dist | 2 | 67 | 0 | 9 | 98 | 1,687 |
| Florida | 539 | 2,335 | 1,676 | 2,316 | 2,883 | 3,349 |
| Georgia | 99 | 31 | 0 | 115 | 93 | 282 |
| Louisiana | 798 | 436 | 2 | 875 | 553 | 893 |
| Mississippi | 53 | 1 | 0 | 73 | 3 | 81 |
| North Carolina | 403 | 30 | 0 | 781 | 432 | 3,511 |
| South Carolina | 2,025 | 852 | 0 | 2,289 | 1,661 | 3,069 |
| Texas | 680 | 113 | 205 | 967 | 168 | 734 |
| Va., East. Shore | 200 | 0 | 0 | 776 | 1 | 11,894 |
| Va., Norfolk | 187 | 0 | 0 | 398 | 16 | 2,987 |
| Va., other | 8 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 203 |
| Other sections | | | | | | 149435 |
| Total | 5,332 | 4,044 | 1,884 | 9,175 | 6,161 | 186755 |
| *White potatoes. (old).* | | | | | | |
| Calif., N. dist | 47 | 46 | 184 | 8,105 | 7,118 | 7,118 |
| Colorado | 190 | 47 | 467 | 11,141 | 8,807 | 8,810 |
| Idaho | 88 | 16 | 368 | 7,907 | 6,853 | 6,853 |
| Kentucky | 6 | 7 | 33 | 1,019 | 866 | 866 |
| Maine | 1,623 | 1,208 | 1,743 | 17,284 | 23,381 | 23,444 |
| Michigan | 2,116 | 380 | 1,773 | 13,408 | 9,017 | 9,017 |
| Minnesota | 849 | 262 | 1,097 | 22,848 | 21,925 | 22,058 |
| Nebraska | 8 | 4 | 44 | 2,979 | 1,661 | 1,661 |
| New York, L.Is | 91 | 7 | 274 | 5,504 | 3,697 | 3,701 |
| New York, other | 1,203 | 207 | 1,608 | 10,153 | 9,091 | 9,102 |
| North Dakota | 43 | 23 | 59 | 1,796 | 2,224 | 2,223 |
| Oregon | 194 | 34 | 329 | 1,401 | 781 | 786 |
| Pennsylvania | 261 | 71 | 486 | 6,138 | 3,742 | 3,742 |
| Washington | 208 | 69 | 542 | 3,481 | 3,084 | 3,098 |
| Wisconsin | 1,398 | 300 | 1,879 | 16,278 | 17,479 | 17,585 |
| Other sections | 212 | 34 | 614 | 20,163 | 13,843 | 13,850 |
| Sections through shipping | | | | 37,150 | 26,358 | 26,358 |
| Total | 8,537 | 2,715 | 11,500 | 186755 | 159927 | 160278 |
| *Watermelons.* | | | | | | |
| California | 8 | 13 | 0 | 21 | 45 | 3,242 |
| Florida | 1,002 | 5 | 0 | 1,512 | 78 | 6,807 |
| Texas | 11 | 0 | 0 | 21 | 4 | 4,845 |
| Other sections | | | | 2 | | 24,313 |
| Total | 1,021 | 18 | 0 | 1,556 | 127 | 39,207 |

**White potatoes to the value of $69,812,321** were grown in New York during 1919 according to the Census Bureau figures. The number of bushels totaled 32,470,847 and the area devoted to potato raising totaled 310,403 acres.

### Red-Skinned Potatoes Grown in South.

Truck growers in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and possibly Tennessee grow red varieties of potatoes like the Bliss Triumph because, apparently, such varieties do as well as the white-skinned early varieties, such as the Irish Cobbler, and, in addition, are somewhat earlier. Moreover, the markets to which they ship have become accustomed to handling red-skinned potatoes early in the season.

**Shelled peanuts constituted** about 60% of the commercial movement of the peanuts this season. Most of the shelled stock is used by candy manufacturers, salters, bakery supply houses, and peanut-butter manufacturers.

## PITTSBURGH'S PRODUCE SHIPMENTS.

(Concluded from front page.)

Five times as many white potatoes were received for consumption at the Pittsburgh market as were received of cabbage, and six times as many as of either onions or tomatoes. The receipts during the four years were 26,350 cars, a yearly average of about 6,590 cars. Reckoning an average car as 600 bus., approximately 3,954,000 bus. of white potatoes were received annually.

Apples were next in importance, with total receipts for the four years of 11,100 cars, a yearly average of about 2,775 cars. Cabbage receipts for the four-year period represent about 13% of the total receipts of the four principal vegetables mentioned or 5,200 cars for the period and 1,300 cars yearly. Reckoning an average car as about 25,000 lbs., the yearly average receipts of cabbage represent about 32,500,000 lbs., or 16,250 tons. Next to apples, of the four leading domestic fruits mentioned, cantaloupes led in the number of cars received at this market and were followed by peaches and strawberries. The receipts of cantaloupes during the four-year period were 5,440 cars compared with 4,857 cars of peaches and 1,516 cars of strawberries.

The receipts of strawberries reflect the downward trend in the production figures for this crop. Total reported shipments of strawberries were 16,236 cars in 1916, compared with 15,065 in 1918, with 8,452 in 1917, and with 8,105 cars in 1919. Unloads of strawberries at the Pittsburgh market dropped from 644 cars in 1916, to 435 in 1917, to 271 in 1918, and to 166 in 1919. These figures show a decrease of nearly 75% from 1916 to 1919. Receipts of onions and tomatoes during the four-year period were 4,803 and 4,318 cars, respectively.

#### Principal Sources of Supply.

Of the 11,100 cars of apples received at the Pittsburgh market during the past four years, the seven States of New York, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Washington, Virginia, Ohio, and Maryland furnished about 9,800 cars, or 88%. New York led with about 5,250 cars for the four years, followed by West Virginia, with 1,165. Washington furnished 888 cars of boxed apples during the period. Ohio seems to be decreasing in importance as a source of the apple supply of the Pittsburgh district, only 63 cars having been received from that State in 1919, compared with 67 in 1918, with 148 in 1917, and with 379 cars in 1916. No other single State appears to have taken the place formerly occupied by Ohio on this market.

Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, and Texas contributed approximately 962 cars of early

cabbage, while New York and Ohio, respectively, furnished 2,595 and 512 cars of late cabbage. The receipts of cabbage at the Pittsburgh market during the four years were about 5,200 cars, and the receipts from these six States represent about 78% of the total. Receipts from the important producing States of Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin were comparatively negligible. Mississippi is apparently increasing in importance as a source of cabbage supplies for this market, while Ohio seems to be decreasing.

The producing sections of California, Arizona, Arkansas, and Colorado shipped approximately 4,400 cars of cantaloupes to Pittsburgh during the four-year period, or about 81% of the total receipts. California, the largest producing section, of course led in the number of carloads shipped to this market with a total of 2,892 cars. Colorado followed with 817 cars. Eastern stock was represented by 205 cars from Delaware and 161 cars from Maryland. Both Arizona and Arkansas are increasing in importance as sources of cantaloupe supplies.

### Late Onions from Ohio.

Ohio furnished the largest quantity of late onions to the Pittsburgh market during the four-year period, while Texas supplied the largest quantity of early onions. Receipts from these two States were 1,064 and 1,062 cars, respectively. Receipts from the early producing fields of Louisiana and from the late shipping sections of Massachusetts and Wisconsin were negligible. New York shippers sent 444 cars, while those of Indiana shipped 471 cars.

Georgia and New York rank as the leading contributors of peaches to the Pittsburgh market, approximately 1,467 cars having come from the former State and 1,273 cars from the latter. Georgia receipts increased from 162 cars in 1916 to 573 cars in 1919, while New York receipts decreased from 635 cars in 1916 to 140 in 1919. Other important sources of Pittsburgh's peach supply are Arkansas, California, Pennsylvania, Texas, and West Virginia.

Michigan sent twice as many potatoes durthe four years as did either New Jersey, Virginia, or Wisconsin. Receipts from Michigan totaled 7,500 cars, as compared with 3,100 from New Jersey, 3,700 from Virginia and 3,450 cars from Wisconsin. These four States contributed approximately 68% of the total supplies. Of the very early potatoes, Florida sent 863, South Carolina 349, and North Carolina 1,257 cars. New York and Pennsylvania shipped 1,531 and 1,355 cars, respectively, to this market.

Strawberries for the Pittsburgh trade come mostly from Alabama, Delaware, Kentucky and Tennessee, these four States having furnished nearly 60% of the total receipts during the four-year period. Shipments to the Pittsburgh market from these States decreased from 315 cars in 1916 to 89 cars in 1919, a drop of nearly 72%.

Ohio shippers sent about 970 cars of tomatoes and this quantity, together with homegrown stock, constitutes practically the entire supply of summer tomatoes. Early tomatoes came entirely from Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Texas, these four States having contributed nearly 70% of the total receipts. Arrivals from Florida were 1,622 cars, compared with 563 cars from Mississippi, with 361 from Texas, and 475 from Tennessee.

The accompanying table of monthly unloads shows when supplies of the fruits and vegetables covered in this article are most abundant.

## CARLOADS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES UNLOADED AT PITTSBURGH.

*By Months.*

| Crop. | Year. | Total. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May. | June. | July. | Aug. | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apples | 1919 | 2,216 | 237 | 205 | 176 | 160 | 116 | 39 | 123 | 167 | 232 | 333 | 283 | 145 |
| | 1918 | 2,951 | 191 | 278 | 313 | 325 | 186 | 76 | 128 | 152 | 173 | 371 | 441 | 317 |
| | 1917 | 2,498 | 263 | 203 | 246 | 259 | 238 | 134 | 116 | 151 | 183 | 248 | 259 | 198 |
| | 1916 | 3,445 | 264 | 280 | 329 | 411 | 343 | 127 | 125 | 211 | 191 | 493 | 375 | 296 |
| | Average | 239 | 243 | 266 | 289 | 221 | 94 | 123 | 170 | 195 | 361 | 340 | 239 | |
| Cabbage | 1919 | 1,172 | 104 | 110 | 139 | 163 | 177 | 171 | 79 | 17 | 26 | 42 | 143 | 61 |
| | 1918 | 1,670 | 59 | 60 | 119 | 147 | 262 | 120 | 50 | 21 | 133 | 363 | 331 | 123 |
| | 1917 | 896 | 47 | 38 | 41 | 55 | 66 | 106 | 134 | 21 | 36 | 148 | 163 | 41 |
| | 1916 | 1,461 | 104 | 91 | 134 | 118 | 165 | 161 | 117 | 46 | 79 | 156 | 225 | 65 |
| | Average | 79 | 75 | 108 | 106 | 153 | 140 | 95 | 26 | 69 | 162 | 216 | 73 | |
| Cantaloupes | 1919 | 1,702 | | | | | | 352 | 505 | 480 | 312 | 53 | | |
| | 1918 | 1,068 | | | | | | 134 | 317 | 357 | 197 | 63 | | |
| | 1917 | 1,140 | | | | | | 75 | 419 | 357 | 262 | 27 | | |
| | 1916 | 1,530 | | | | | | 259 | 455 | 522 | 294 | 0 | | |
| | Average | | | | | | | 205 | 424 | 429 | 266 | 36 | | |
| Onions | 1919 | 976 | 62 | 57 | 81 | 63 | 155 | 121 | 86 | 101 | 109 | 92 | 45 | 4 |
| | 1918 | 1,208 | 33 | 66 | 76 | 71 | 152 | 60 | 118 | 133 | 151 | 188 | 105 | 55 |
| | 1917 | 1,178 | 87 | 58 | 50 | 88 | 151 | 83 | 81 | 93 | 146 | 178 | 131 | 52 |
| | 1916 | 1,441 | 121 | 106 | 104 | 158 | 214 | 68 | 116 | 110 | 126 | 188 | 80 | 50 |
| | Average | 76 | 72 | 78 | 95 | 168 | 83 | 100 | 109 | 133 | 162 | 90 | 35 | |
| Peaches | 1919 | 1,221 | | | | | 12 | 189 | 424 | 345 | 236 | 15 | | |
| | 1918 | 1,010 | | | | | 47 | 219 | 369 | 186 | 162 | 27 | | |
| | 1917 | 1,167 | | | | | 0 | 65 | 251 | 268 | 364 | 219 | | |
| | 1916 | 1,459 | | | | | 0 | 57 | 424 | 167 | 624 | 187 | | |
| | Average | | | | | | 15 | 133 | 367 | 242 | 347 | 112 | | |
| Potatoes | 1919 | 7,326 | 340 | 352 | 423 | 602 | 683 | 896 | 801 | 840 | 776 | 650 | 618 | 345 |
| | 1918 | 6,516 | 168 | 255 | 320 | 405 | 501 | 746 | 656 | 496 | 754 | 891 | 867 | 457 |
| | 1917 | 5,185 | 281 | 210 | 194 | 293 | 557 | 630 | 581 | 566 | 551 | 628 | 496 | 195 |
| | 1916 | 7,328 | 540 | 377 | 524 | 619 | 730 | 786 | 691 | 748 | 729 | 795 | 575 | 214 |
| | Average | 332 | 299 | 365 | 480 | 618 | 765 | 682 | 663 | 703 | 741 | 640 | 303 | |
| Strawberries | 1919 | 166 | | 0 | 0 | 22 | 77 | 66 | 1 | | | | | |
| | 1918 | 271 | | 0 | 3 | 35 | 170 | 59 | 4 | | | | | |
| | 1917 | 435 | | 1 | 1 | 14 | 185 | 216 | 18 | | | | | |
| | 1916 | 644 | | 1 | 6 | 40 | 291 | 252 | 54 | | | | | |
| | Average | | | 0 | 2 | 28 | 181 | 148 | 19 | | | | | |
| Tomatoes | 1919 | 993 | 4 | 4 | 25 | 84 | 119 | 276 | 311 | 157 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| | 1918 | 1,016 | 0 | 2 | 20 | 124 | 205 | 280 | 258 | 96 | 18 | 8 | 4 | 1 |
| | 1917 | 945 | 7 | 15 | 9 | 27 | 195 | 290 | 242 | 137 | 2 | 11 | 7 | 3 |
| | 1916 | 1,364 | 5 | 25 | 120 | 228 | 160 | 286 | 279 | 215 | 13 | 21 | 11 | 1 |
| | Average | 4 | 12 | 44 | 116 | 170 | 283 | 273 | 151 | 10 | 11 | 7 | 1 | |

## CARLOADS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES UNLOADED AT PITTSBURGH.

*By States of Origin.*

| Originating State. | APPLES. 1919 | 1918 | 1917 | 1916 | PEACHES. 1919 | 1918 | 1917 | 1916 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Me | 2 | 13 | 34 | 35 | | | | |
| N. Y | 1037 | 1565 | 996 | 1637 | 140 | 89 | 492 | 635 |
| N. J | 7 | 4 | 5 | 14 | 8 | 15 | 14 | 16 |
| Pa | 119 | 143 | 335 | 296 | 46 | 30 | 115 | 40 |
| Del | 65 | 67 | 16 | 33 | 6 | 13 | 14 | 1 |
| Md | 91 | 31 | 45 | 47 | 29 | 1 | 46 | 27 |
| Va | 176 | 205 | 181 | 193 | 7 | 13 | 19 | 20 |
| W. Va | 207 | 205 | 206 | 457 | 28 | 66 | 53 | 50 |
| Ga | | | | | 573 | 498 | 234 | 162 |
| Ohio | 63 | 67 | 148 | 379 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 69 |
| Ind | 2 | 2 | 8 | 79 | | | | |
| Ill | 23 | 34 | 128 | 121 | | | | |
| Mich | 42 | 32 | 28 | 25 | | | | |
| Tenn | 10 | 23 | 19 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 3 |
| Ala | | | | | 6 | 11 | 0 | 3 |
| Mo | 0 | 0 | 25 | 8 | 9 | 0 | 6 | 22 |
| Ark | 8 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 142 | 14 | 102 | 137 |
| Okla | | | | | 32 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Tex | | | | | 44 | 96 | 43 | 157 |
| Idaho | 32 | 55 | 53 | 0 | | | | |
| Colo | 14 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 14 | 8 | 0 | 7 |
| Utah | | | | | 28 | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| Wash | 225 | 450 | 125 | 88 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Oreg | 20 | 33 | 9 | 4 | | | | |
| Calif | 16 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 75 | 85 | 79 | 56 |
| Imports | 10 | 2 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| All other | 14 | 12 | 12 | 16 | 12 | 17 | 13 | 48 |
| Total | 2216 | 2951 | 2498 | 3445 | 1221 | 1010 | 1167 | 1459 |

| Originating State. | CANTALOUPES. 1919 | 1918 | 1917 | 1916 | STRAWBERRIES. 1919 | 1918 | 1917 | 1916 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. J | | | | | 0 | 3 | 0 | 25 |
| Pa | | | | | 5 | 1 | 12 | 16 |
| Del | 35 | 17 | 48 | 105 | 5 | 54 | 148 | 84 |
| Md | 58 | 13 | 18 | 72 | 7 | 22 | 53 | 63 |
| Va | | | | | 2 | 11 | 20 | 20 |
| N. C | 19 | 6 | 37 | 85 | 5 | 17 | 14 | 12 |
| S. C | 4 | 1 | 6 | 15 | | | | |
| Ga | 2 | 20 | 43 | 50 | | | | |
| Fla | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 9 |
| Ohio | | | | | 8 | 8 | 20 | 34 |
| Ind | 20 | 34 | 50 | 61 | | | | |
| Ill | | | | | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 |
| Ky | | | | | 25 | 65 | 62 | 68 |
| Tenn | | | | | 31 | 23 | 61 | 130 |
| Ala | | | | | 28 | 45 | 3 | 33 |
| Miss | | | | | 2 | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| Mo | 2 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 18 | 0 | 2 | 14 |
| Ark | 113 | 46 | 23 | 44 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 40 |
| La | | | | | 23 | 11 | 19 | 58 |
| Tex | 34 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | |
| Colo | 300 | 215 | 132 | 170 | | | | |
| Nev | 14 | 1 | 14 | 34 | | | | |
| N. Mex | 22 | 14 | 8 | 1 | | | | |
| Ariz | 133 | 133 | 108 | 77 | | | | |
| Calif | 939 | 557 | 616 | 780 | | | | |
| All other | 7 | 1 | 30 | 17 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 24 |
| Total | 1702 | 1068 | 1140 | 1530 | 166 | 271 | 435 | 644 |

| Originating State. | CABBAGES. 1919 | 1918 | 1917 | 1916 | POTATOES. 1919 | 1918 | 1917 | 1916 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Me | | | | | 90 | 37 | 120 | 317 |
| Mass | | | | | 2 | 7 | 42 | 5 |
| N. Y | 509 | 1076 | 264 | 746 | 486 | 126 | 251 | 668 |
| N. J | 1 | 2 | 4 | 14 | 1129 | 698 | 389 | 884 |
| Pa | 103 | 24 | 97 | 139 | 479 | 121 | 391 | 364 |
| Del | | | | | 3 | 2 | 13 | 26 |
| Md | 10 | 23 | 33 | 71 | 186 | 68 | 199 | 210 |
| Va | 6 | 23 | 23 | 105 | 969 | 713 | 972 | 1062 |
| W. Va | 11 | 0 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 22 | 11 |
| N. C | 0 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 186 | 358 | 436 | 277 |
| S. C | 8 | 10 | 14 | 14 | 41 | 108 | 144 | 56 |
| Ga | | | | | 1 | 66 | 21 | 3 |
| Fla | 45 | 174 | 58 | 5 | 136 | 353 | 310 | 64 |
| Ohio | 118 | 94 | 139 | 161 | 70 | 29 | 244 | 239 |
| Ind | 0 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 13 | 55 |
| Ill | 3 | 1 | 15 | 5 | 1 | 11 | 51 | 38 |
| Mich | 4 | 3 | 17 | 21 | 2510 | 1874 | 877 | 2242 |
| Wis | 0 | 3 | 38 | 9 | 822 | 1488 | 482 | 651 |
| Ky | 4 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 26 | 4 |
| Tenn | 9 | 2 | 4 | 6 | | | | |
| Ala | 57 | 67 | 6 | 74 | 3 | 4 | 22 | 0 |
| Miss | 123 | 139 | 43 | 35 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 7 |
| Minn | | | | | 45 | 209 | 49 | 56 |
| Iowa | 9 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 10 | 3 |
| Mo | | | | | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 |
| La | 0 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 123 | 27 | 41 |
| Tex | 91 | 0 | 37 | 8 | 14 | 27 | 4 | 9 |
| Idaho | | | | | 6 | 28 | 21 | 13 |
| Colo | | | | | 2 | 21 | 19 | 2 |
| Calif | 41 | 1 | 53 | 1 | | | | |
| Imports | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| All other | 20 | 3 | 22 | 12 | 78 | 19 | 23 | 14 |
| Total | 1172 | 1670 | 896 | 1461 | 7326 | 6516 | 5185 | 7328 |

| Originating State. | ONIONS. 1919 | 1918 | 1917 | 1916 | TOMATOES. 1919 | 1918 | 1917 | 1916 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mass | 8 | 2 | 51 | 45 | | | | |
| N. Y | 84 | 99 | 85 | 176 | 9 | 14 | 3 | 6 |
| N. J | 21 | 8 | 0 | 14 | 11 | 50 | 9 | 38 |
| Pa | 42 | 20 | 33 | 50 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 2 |
| Md | 16 | 8 | 9 | 36 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 15 |
| Va | 23 | 2 | 23 | 11 | | | | |
| Fla | | | | | 337 | 381 | 352 | 552 |
| Ohio | 199 | 287 | 243 | 335 | 319 | 183 | 155 | 315 |
| Ind | 92 | 232 | 64 | 83 | | | | |
| Ill | 30 | 28 | 61 | 19 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 |
| Mich | 21 | 98 | 25 | 42 | | | | |
| Wis | 0 | 4 | 5 | 1 | | | | |
| Ky | 28 | 36 | 33 | 63 | | | | |
| Tenn | | | | | 62 | 129 | 144 | 140 |
| Miss | | | | | 126 | 150 | 100 | 187 |
| Iowa | 17 | 80 | 21 | 8 | | | | |
| Mo | | | | | 6 | 1 | 20 | 13 |
| La | 0 | 0 | 5 | 14 | | | | |
| Tex | 196 | 203 | 275 | 388 | 116 | 91 | 113 | 41 |
| Wash | 43 | 8 | 5 | 21 | | | | |
| Calif | 141 | 52 | 132 | 38 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 21 |
| Imports | 0 | 34 | 84 | 75 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| All other | 15 | 7 | 24 | 22 | 2 | 2 | 23 | 30 |
| Total | 976 | 1208 | 1178 | 1441 | 993 | 1016 | 945 | 1364 |

# Dairy and Poultry

## BUTTER MARKETS HELD FIRM BY ACTIVE STORING DEMAND.

### Surplus Readily Cleaned Up in East and West by Unusually Heavy Into-Storage Movement.

Some doubt was expressed at the close of the previous week as to whether the butter market would hold its firm position following the double holiday, Sunday and Monday of the week ending June 4. As the situation actually developed, however, the delivery of the heavier receipts incident to such a holiday period was distributed over both Tuesday and Wednesday, and the market not only held its own but made some advance and showed increased firmness during the week.

Chicago has been the firmest and most active market from a storage viewpoint all along, but toward the close of the week a much more confident tone seemed to develop in the East and the supply of fine butter was less than the demand. Boston and New York both were storing freely by Thursday, and taking the total into-storage movement of the four eastern markets into account the week showed gains of as much as 1,000,000 lbs. on several days. Receipts for the week again showed an advance over the arrivals of the previous week as well as the same week last year, but the movement to storage was more than three times as heavy as last year. Markets were readily cleared of any surplus.

#### Sweet Cream Butter in Demand.

Philadelphia and New York have both developed a considerable demand for sweet cream butter. Prices paid for this product average from 2¢ to 3¢ above the regular 92 score quotation. There was also an active storage demand for fine unsalted butter to be used for ice cream manufacturing later in the year.

Fine centralized cars made up a big part of the receipts at storage warehouses. Prices paid for the best cars at Boston and Chicago equalled or were higher than the quoted prices on 92 score as is often the case at this season. Prices on medium and undergrades at Philadelphia were low relative to the other markets but there was an advance in the week. Although the recent hot weather damaged quality to a considerable degree, offerings of undergrades were not oppressive and many buyers turned to the purchase of cheaper medium grade lots late in the week. This made it possible in many cases to supply retail trade with fair quality butter without advancing prices.

All available figures pointed to a further increase in production during the week, weather conditions having been ideal in most sections. Production is probably near the peak, since the season is from one to two weeks early. The passage of the emergency tariff bill last week raising the duty on imported butter from 2¢ to 6¢ was a factor in the butter market. At present no Danish butter is reported either en route or about to come to this country.

#### Belgium Using More Margarine.

The margarine consumption of Belgium has now increased to 5,511,500 lbs. a month, compared with a prewar consumption of 2,204,600 lbs. monthly, according to the London Times Trade Supplement.

### *WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 4.*

[Cents per lb.]

| *CREAMERY BUTTER* (92 score). | New York. | Chicago. | Philadelphia. | Boston. | San Francisco. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Tuesday | 29 | 29¼ | 30 | 29¼ | 31 |
| Wednesday | 29 | 28½ | 30 | 30 | 31¼ |
| Thursday | 29 | 28¾ | 30 | 30 | 31½ |
| Friday | 29½ | 29 | 30½ | 30½ | 32½ |
| Saturday | 30 | 29½ | 30½ | 31 | 32½ |
| Average for week | 29.30 | 28.80 | 30.20 | 30.25 | 31.80 |
| Previous week | 28.83 | 28.00 | 29.92 | 29.50 | 31.33 |
| Corresponding week last year | 56.20 | 52.90 | 56.60 | 55 60 | 51.50 |

| *AMERICAN CHEESE* (No. 1 fresh twins). | New York. | Chicago. | Boston. | San Francisco.[2] | Wisconsin. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) | (1) |
| Tuesday | 15½–16½ | 14 –15 | 15½–16½ | 13½ | 14½ |
| Wednesday | 15½–16½ | 14 –15 | 15½–16½ | 14 | 14½ |
| Thursday | 15½–16½ | 14½–15½ | 15½–16½ | 14½ | 14 |
| Friday | 15½–16½ | 14½–15½ | 15½–16½ | 14½ | 14 |
| Saturday | 15½–16½ | 14½–15½ | 15½–16½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| Average for week | 16.00 | 14.73 | 16.00 | 14.35 | 14.20 |
| Previous week | 16.00 | 14.50 | 15.96 | 14.42 | 13.96 |
| Corresponding week last year | 29.30 | 26.19 | 31.00 | 25.40 | 24.75 |

[1] Holiday. [2] Flats.

### *Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.*

[Cents per lb.]

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | (1) | Friday | 29½ |
| Tuesday | 28¾ | Saturday | 29½ |
| Wednesday | 28½–28¾ | **Average** | **28.88** |
| Thursday | 28¾ | | |

[1] Holiday.

### *MOVEMENTS AT FIVE MARKETS.*

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

| | Week ending June 4. | Previous week. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *BUTTER.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* |
| Receipts | 15,982,655 | 14,853,590 | 12,300,062 |
| Put into cold storage | 5,758,603 | 4,184,459 | 3,502,243 |
| Withdrawn from cold storage | 495,177 | 592,858 | 1,029,504 |
| Change during week | +5,263,426 | +3,591,601 | +2,472,739 |
| Total holdings | 16,478,597 | 11,215,171 | 10,919,014 |
| *CHEESE.* | | | |
| Receipts | 4,707,288 | 4,732,636 | 4,581,518 |
| Put into cold storage | 2,072,032 | 1,637,802 | 1,093,222 |
| Withdrawn from cold storage | 688,425 | 515,869 | 378,906 |
| Change during week | +1,383,607 | +1,121,933 | +714,316 |
| Total holdings | 8,626,574 | 7,242,967 | 5,689,587 |
| *DRESSED POULTRY.* | | | |
| Receipts | 2,612,586 | 2,311,259 | 1,892,834 |
| Put into cold storage | 1,003,715 | 909,687 | 1,070,465 |
| Withdrawn from cold storage | 2,488,643 | 3,375,337 | 2,706,592 |
| Change during week | −1,484,933 | −2,465,650 | −1,636,127 |
| Total holdings | 25,700,415 | 27,165,348 | 20,662,641 |
| *EGGS.* | *Cases.* | *Cases.* | *Cases.* |
| Receipts | 385,249 | 422,621 | 426,969 |
| Put into cold storage | 146,236 | 172,316 | 337,748 |
| Withdrawn from cold storage | 10,724 | 11,446 | 9,408 |
| Change during week | +135,512 | +160,870 | +328,340 |
| Total holdings | 3,321,260 | 3,185,748 | 2,598,005 |

#### Butter Exports from Argentina.

The exports of butter from Argentina during the first quarter of 1921 totaled 340,541 cases of 55 lbs. each, compared with 150,175 cases during the corresponding period of 1920, according to the Review of the River Plate. The United Kingdom took 274,940 cases, Italy, 49,273 cases, Holland, 7,917 cases, the United States, 3,588 cases and France, 2,999 cases.

**As might be expected, Illinois** was the leading purchaser of feeding sheep and lambs on the Chicago market during 1920, the total number going to that State amounting to 249,352. Michigan, however, was a close second with 238,187.

## CHEESE PRICES STEADY TO FIRM DURING PAST WEEK.

### Active Storage Buying Anticipated by Dealers Failed to Develop—Some Export Sales Made.

Cheese markets continued steady during the week ending June 4, but the active trading anticipated by dealers did not develop. The holiday on Monday cut into the market somewhat, and the advance at country points which caused asking prices all around to tighten up was another factor. Buyers who were looking for low priced goods found that the tendency to make concessions had disappeared to a more or less degree. Of course, the fact that current receipts in general must show more improvement in quality before active buying for storage purposes takes place, accounts to some extent for the light business during the week. This condition, however, should change materially in the near future, as weather and grass conditions in Wisconsin especially have been favorable for best quality. The price differences between the two Wisconsin cheese boards caused some confusion again during the week with the result that some buyers who were in the market for goods held off.

#### Distributing Markets Firm.

The tone of the market at wholesale distributing centers indicated a fairly confident feeling, and higher country markets strengthened this feeling, although the advances were not necessarily followed. Some storing which is taking place is lending support to the market, but on the other hand considerable cheese which does not have the full grass flavor is still reaching markets. Dealers are looking for grass flavor in goods they expect to store, and the forcing of cheese not having that quality into consumptive channels has a tendency to hold prices down. Reports as to consumptive demand vary. Retail prices have a great deal to do with this uneven demand, and where they have been reduced the sales have shown some increase. Cheese sold at a retail price close to 20¢ as has occurred in some places has stimulated a good demand. If country prices become more steady and quality improves, an active consumptive as well as storing demand is anticipated. Some export business took place during the week at New York at around 14½¢.

#### Use of Inferior Egg Case Fillers Cause Rejections.

Several car lot shipments of eggs from the Pacific coast were recently rejected because of the use of inferior fillers, which absorbed moisture and became soft and weak. In some of these shipments the inferior grade fillers were scattered throughout the car. Of the 15 cases inspected in one car, one case contained one inferior filler, another had two, a third had five all on one side, while a fifth had all inferior fillers. The rest of the cases contained high-grade fillers which were firm and sound.

The quality of the eggs was not questioned because of any decline in the market while the shipments were in transit. The buyers refused the eggs solely because the inferior fillers made it possible for them to reject the eggs at the grade specified in the transaction under a technical grading.

**Virginia was tenth on the list** of purchasers of stocker and feeder cattle on the Chicago market during 1920, the number going to that State amounting to 6,997 head.

## Hay and Feed

# WEEK'S HAY MARKETS FEATURED BY DROP IN PRICES.

**Expected Increase in Shipments Fails to Develop—Poor Grades Have Very Slow Outlet.**

That the increase in hay shipments which was expected when the spring farm work was finished has not materialized, is indicated by the reports from the various important markets for the week ending June 4. Due to the holiday on Monday there was a 3-day accumulation to be offered Tuesday which had a tendency to weaken the market inasmuch as the demand is now almost entirely local. Good hay is scarce and sells at the prices quoted but poor hay sells slowly and frequently must be carried over from one day to another causing demurrage and trackage charges to accrue.

Receipts in most of the markets continue below normal as is indicated by the following table which compares receipts in carloads at the principal markets for the weeks ending May 28 and June 4:

| Cities. | June 4. | May 28. | Cities. | June 4. | May 28. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 62 | 204 | Kansas City | 195 | 256 |
| Pittsburgh | 72 | 65 | St. Louis | 191 | ..... |
| Cincinnati | 225 | 137 | Atlanta | 26 | 27 |
| Chicago | 227 | 208 | Memphis | 85 | 67 |
| Minneapolis-St. Paul | 43 | 27 | Los Angeles | 140 | 109 |
| | | | San Francisco | 80 | 60 |

**Western Timothy Markets Lower.**

*Timothy.*—The holiday accumulation and the limited demand caused the timothy market to weaken, and quotations were lowered at Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Atlanta. The local demand at Chicago was sufficient to absorb the relatively heavy receipts as consumers had allowed the stocks to run low at the close of the month and were in the market for hay to refill their warehouses. Stocks are still light in the southern markets, but there is such a light demand that but few orders are being placed for shipment. This, of course, is causing a very poor shipping demand at distributing markets. Some hay held in storage is now being marketed at Richmond.

Producers are not inclined to accept the bids now being made and notices of shipments are falling off. The usual movement after corn planting has not developed as was expected, and this is causing a little stronger feeling in some of the larger markets.

**Alfalfa Market Dull.**

*Alfalfa.*—Kansas City reports an extremely weak market on alfalfa with considerable poor hay on track unsold. While arrivals are light and but few notices of shipment are being received from the country, there is also a limited demand which is almost entirely local. Prices declined about $1 during the week.

Practically all the alfalfa now arriving at Memphis is new hay and is in fairly good condition. The demand is hardly equal to the receipts and stocks have accumulated slightly, causing prices to decline. The alfalfa market is also weaker at St. Louis, but this is caused principally by the decline in timothy prices, as the receipts of alfalfa have been very light.

The alfalfa market was quoted nominally $1 higher at Chicago and Minneapolis, but there were no arrivals at either market and a few cars could probably be sold at the prices quoted.

*Prairie.*—The prairie market was weaker at Kansas City and St. Louis, but held firm at Chicago and Minneapolis. The demand generally is very poor, and the low-grade hay which constitutes the principal part of the arrivals is hard to move. Some cars of poor hay have been standing on track at Kansas City unsold almost the entire week. Because of light stocks in dealers' and consumers' hands a steady market is expected at Minneapolis until new hay is available about July 1.

*Straw.*—Receipts of straw were very light in most of the markets, which with a fair demand caused considerable strength in the market situation. Quotations were also higher in a few markets. No. 1 wheat straw is quoted as follows: Philadelphia $16, Richmond $14, Pittsburgh $15.50, Cincinnati $12, Chicago $13, Minneapolis $8, Kansas City $9; No. 1 oat straw: Baltimore $16, Pittsburgh $15.50, Cincinnati $12, Chicago $14.50, Minneapolis $9; No. 1 rye straw: New York $25, Philadelphia $20.50, Pittsburgh $16, Cincinnati $18, Chicago $16, Minneapolis $9.

## CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, JUNE 4.

[In dollars per ton.]

| Commodity. | Boston. | New York.[1] | Philadelphia. | Buffalo. | Richmond. | Atlanta. | New Orleans.[1] | Memphis.[1] | Cincinnati.[1] | Chicago.[1] | Minneapolis.[1] | St. Louis.[1] | San Francisco. | Kansas City.[1] | Los Angeles.[1] |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *HAY.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Timothy and clover: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 timothy | ..... | 29.50 | 23.00 | 22.00 | 26.00 | 29.00 | 30.00 | 27.50 | 19.25 | 23.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | ..... | [2] 19.00 | ..... |
| Standard timothy | ..... | 28.50 | 22.50 | ..... | 25.00 | 27.00 | 29.00 | ..... | 18.75 | 20.50 | 19.00 | 22.00 | ..... | [2] 17.50 | ..... |
| No. 2 timothy | ..... | 27.50 | 21.50 | 20.50 | 24.00 | 26.00 | 26.50 | 24.00 | 18.00 | 18.50 | 18.00 | 21.00 | ..... | 16.00 | ..... |
| No. 1 light clover, mixed | ..... | 27.50 | 19.00 | ..... | 25.50 | 27.00 | ..... | ..... | 17.50 | 20.00 | 18.00 | 22.00 | ..... | [2] 16.50 | ..... |
| No. 1 clover, mixed | ..... | 23.50 | ..... | ..... | 24.00 | 27.00 | ..... | ..... | 16.50 | 18.00 | [2] 16.00 | 21.00 | ..... | [2] 14.50 | ..... |
| No. 1 clover | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15.00 | 17.00 | [2] 16.00 | 21.00 | ..... | [2] 14.00 | ..... |
| Alfalfa: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 alfalfa | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29.00 | ..... | 24.00 | 18.00 | [2] 25.00 | [2] 21.00 | 26.00 | 19.00 | [2] 21.00 | 19.00 |
| Standard alfalfa | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27.00 | ..... | 22.00 | 17.00 | [2] 22.00 | [2] 19.00 | 23.00 | 17.00 | 17.50 | ..... |
| No. 2 alfalfa | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25.00 | ..... | 19.00 | 13.00 | [2] 18.00 | [2] 16.00 | 20.00 | 15.00 | 15.00 | ..... |
| Prairie: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 upland | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19.00 | 16.00 | 18.00 | ..... | [2] 13.00 | ..... |
| No. 2 upland | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17.00 | 15.00 | 16.00 | ..... | 10.00 | ..... |
| No. 1 midland | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15.00 | 11.00 | ..... | ..... | [2] 8.50 | ..... |
| Grain: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No. 1 wheat | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20.00 | ..... | ..... |
| No. 1 oat | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17.00 | ..... | 24.00 |
| *FEED* (bagged). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wheat bran: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spring | 25.00 | 25.00 | 24.50 | 21.00 | 26.00 | 28.00 | ..... | 21.00 | 21.75 | 18.25 | 15.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Soft winter | ..... | 26.00 | 28.00 | ..... | 29.00 | 28.00 | ..... | ..... | 22.50 | ..... | ..... | 18.50 | 39.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Hard winter | ..... | ..... | 26.00 | ..... | ..... | 28.00 | 25.00 | ..... | 21.75 | ..... | ..... | 18.00 | ..... | 15.00 | ..... |
| Wheat middlings: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spring (standard) | 25.25 | 25.00 | 24.00 | 20.50 | 26.00 | 30.00 | ..... | ..... | 22.00 | 18.50 | 15.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Soft winter | ..... | ..... | 29.00 | ..... | 32.00 | 32.00 | ..... | ..... | 27.00 | ..... | ..... | 24.00 | 49.00 | ..... | ..... |
| Hard winter | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31.00 | 29.00 | ..... | 22.00 | ..... | ..... | 23.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hard winter wheat shorts | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31.00 | ..... | 25.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20.00 | 40.00 | 19.50 | ..... |
| Wheat millrun | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38.00 | ..... | 40.00 | |
| Rye middlings | 22.50 | ..... | 21.00 | ..... | 22.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31.00 | ..... | 13.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| High protein meals: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Linseed | 37.50 | 38.00 | 35.50 | 32.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37.00 | 32.50 | 29.50 | 34.00 | ..... | 31.00 | ..... |
| Cottonseed (41%) | 41.50 | ..... | 40.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 35.00 | 34.00 | ..... | 33.50 | ..... | 36.50 | 55.00 | 35.50 | ..... |
| Cottonseed (36%) | 39.00 | 38.50 | 36.50 | 40.00 | 37.50 | 31.00 | 34.00 | 30.50 | 34.25 | 36.00 | ..... | 34.00 | ..... | ..... | 31.00 |
| No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29.00 | 24.50 | 27.00 | 25.00 | ..... | 24.00 | 22.00 | 17.50 | 28.00 |
| Gluten feed | 35.28 | 34.60 | 33.51 | 32.68 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30.30 | 26.50 | ..... | 30.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| White hominy feed | 32.00 | 31.00 | 30.50 | 30.50 | 33.50 | ..... | 30.00 | ..... | 25.00 | 24.50 | ..... | 23.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Yellow hominy feed | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ground barley | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38.00 | 30.00 | 22.00 | ..... | ..... | 29.00 | [3] 29.00 |
| Dried beet pulp | 29.00 | 25.00 | 27.00 | ..... | 28.00 | ..... | 37.00 | ..... | 26.00 | ..... | 45.00 | 30.00 | ..... | ..... | 30.00 |

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Rolled.

**Red Clover Seed Imports During Week Total 2,165,000 Pounds.**

During the week ending June 4, the arrivals of red clover seed from France were 1,120,000 lbs. at New York and 1,045,000 at Baltimore, totaling 2,165,000 lbs.

Other imports for the same period were: At Baltimore, 33,000 lbs. of rapeseed from Belgium; at New York, 220,000 lbs. of sunflower seed from Argentina.

# LOWER PRICES PREVAIL ON FEED MARKETS DURING WEEK.

**Demand Continues Light while Offerings are Ample—Movement Reported Generally Light.**

Increased production, coupled with inability of the trade to absorb offerings, caused lower prices to prevail in many sections during the week ending June 4. Southeastern markets report plenty of feed on hand to take care of needs. With mills running night and day Chattanooga, Tenn., reports 10 to 15 cars of bran on track.

Considerable wheat feed from Kansas City and surrounding territory has recently moved to Pacific Coast markets and is quoted at around $30 in Los Angeles where locally manufactured mixed feed brings around $40 per ton. In the St. Louis market the trade has been stagnant with hardly enough transactions to establish prices. Middlings recorded a decline of $4 to $6 in that market.

The expectation of reduced freight rates is partly responsible for the lack of demand but the fact that stocks are adequate for some time to come appears to be the deciding influence at present. The movement generally was light.

*Wheat feeds.*—Storage stocks showed a slight reduction from the previous week, but transit offerings were more plentiful. The market was dull and lower, the demand quiet. All sections reported stocks as ample with the supplies exceeding the demand. Minneapolis reported substantial sales to eastern dealers. Firmness of the wheat market acted as a sustaining factor for wheat-feed prices. Local stocks in Cincinnati and a few other important markets have mate-

(Concluded on page 381, column 2.)

## Grain and Seeds

### CASH WHEAT PRICES DROP AFTER MAY FUTURE CLOSES.

**July Future Makes Slight Gain during Week—Trading in the September Future Begins.**

The May future had an unsettling effect on the market during the latter part of last month and it took two or three days after the expiration of that future for the market to find itself. Not only was the futures market unsettled by the erratic action of May wheat, but also the cash wheat market.

Chicago May wheat "went out" at $1.87¼. This was the closing price on May 31. July wheat closed at $1.28½, or 59¢ under May. Nos. 1 and 2 Red and Hard Winter wheat closed 2¢ under May and No. 3 9¢ under May, or 57¢ and 50¢ over July, respectively.

The readjustment occurred on June 1, because the incentive that caused the big advance in May and cash wheat was past. The close on June 1 was as follows: No. 1 Red and Hard Winter, 20¢ to 23¢ over July; No. 2, 19¢ to 20¢ and No. 3, 15¢ to 18¢ over July. This was a drop over night of 34¢ to 37¢ for No. 1, 36¢ to 38¢ for No. 2 and 34¢ to 37¢ for No. 3.

Premiums advanced a little between June 1 and June 6. On the latter date, No. 1 Red Winter sold at 22¢ to 23¢ over July and No. 2 Hard Winter at 28¢ to 30¢ over July.

Prices at the close of the week ending June 6 show the following changes as compared with those of the week before: Chicago July wheat 2¢ higher, corn unchanged; Minneapolis July wheat 6¢ higher; Kansas City 2¼¢ higher; and Winnipeg 4¼¢ higher. Closing prices on June 6 were: Chicago July wheat $1.30½ and July corn 65¢; Minneapolis July wheat $1.32⅛, Kansas City $1.23⅛; and Winnipeg $1.71¾.

The bull market, which started the latter part of April, but had some setbacks, culminated on June 3. The price touched $1.41¾ on that date, which was an advance of 40¢ from the low point on April 14. A sharp break followed the bulge. A trade report from Chicago credited the break in part to the following factors:

> "Reports that France would impose an import duty of around 31½¢ per bu. on wheat; more favorable crop and weather returns and the opening of trading in the September delivery, made a weaker and a lower wheat market."

Trading in September wheat in the Chicago market began on June 4. Opening trades were at $1.22¼, which was about 15¢ under July.

Another factor that caused weakness in July wheat was the break in sterling exchange to $3.80, which was the low point this year up to the latter part of the week under review.

A fair export business in new crop wheat for shipment up to September has been reported. The September future has been the basis for export transactions since trading for delivery in that month began. That is, exporters have sold wheat for export for deferred shipment and at the same time bought the September future as a hedge.

Country offerings of wheat were only fair during the week.

The visible supply statement issued on June 6 showed a decrease of 900,000 bu. of wheat for the week. This brought the total down to 8,334,000 bu. compared with 35,260,000 a year ago.

Receipts of corn at terminal markets during the week were large, but were readily absorbed by shippers and terminal elevator companies. Country offerings were reported as small. Some export business in corn was done at different times during the week.

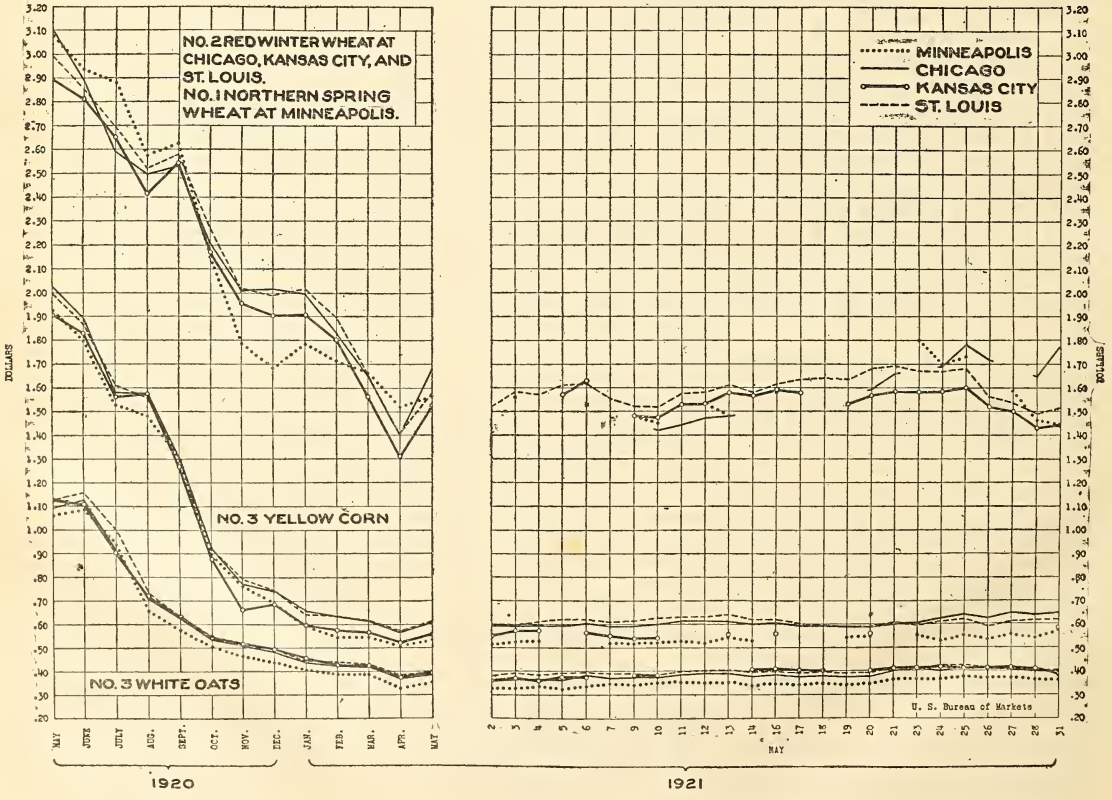
The visible supply showed an increase of 3,745,000 bu. of corn for the week, bringing the total up to 18,848,000 compared with 2,680,000 bu. a year ago.

**List of Licensed Warehouses Available.**

Complete lists of warehousemen, classifiers, inspectors, graders, and weighers licensed under the U. S. warehouse act are made available in printed form for the first time. These lists are in Service and Regulatory Announcements (Markets) No. 68. Copies may be secured by writing to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

**Pennsylvania purchased** 35,502 stocker and feeder cattle on the Chicago market during 1920.

*AVERAGE PRICES PER BUSHEL OF CERTAIN GRADES OF WHEAT, CORN, AND OATS AT FOUR MARKETS.*



## GRAIN PRICES.

*Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets Week Ending Friday, June 3.*

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

| | | Sat. | Mon[1] | Tue. | Wed | Thr. | Fri. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Chicago.* | | | | | | | |
| Northern Spring | No. 1 | ..... | ..... | 174 | ..... | 162½ | 166¾ |
| Hard Winter | No. 1 | 163 | ..... | ..... | 158½ | 162½ | 167½ |
| Red Winter | No. 1 | 165½ | ..... | 176½ | 155½ | 161½ | 164½ |
| | No. 2 | 165½ | ..... | 176½ | 155½ | 160¾ | 161¼ |
| | No. 3 | 160½ | ..... | ..... | 152 | ..... | 169 |
| *Minneapolis.* | | | | | | | |
| Dark Northern Spring | No. 1 | 160 | ..... | 164 | 173 | 172 | 180 |
| | No. 2 | 158 | ..... | 151 | 166 | 167 | 170 |
| | No. 3 | 135 | ..... | 139 | 149 | 151 | 155 |
| | No. 4 | 127 | ..... | 128 | 137 | 141 | 147 |
| Northern Spring | No. 1 | 143 | ..... | 144 | 174 | 168 | ..... |
| | No. 2 | 141 | ..... | 157 | 143 | ..... | ..... |
| | No. 3 | 133 | ..... | 132 | 140 | ..... | ..... |
| *Kansas City.* | | | | | | | |
| Dark Hard Winter | No. 1 | 146 | ..... | 148 | 154 | ..... | ..... |
| | No. 2 | 146 | ..... | 146 | 153 | 153⅝ | 162½ |
| | No. 3 | 145⅜ | ..... | 145½ | 153⅜ | 155½ | 163 |
| | No. 4 | 145 | ..... | 144⅜ | 151½ | 154 | 160 |
| Hard Winter | No. 1 | 145⅛ | ..... | 145 | 153 | 153⅜ | 159⅜ |
| | No. 2 | 145 | ..... | 144⅛ | 153 | 153⅜ | 158⅞ |
| | No. 3 | 145 | ..... | 143½ | 151½ | 155 | 157 |
| | No. 4 | ..... | ..... | 142½ | 149½ | 155 | 155 |
| Red Winter | No. 1 | 144½ | ..... | 147 | 154 | 156 | 158 |
| | No. 2 | 143 | ..... | 145 | 153 | 155⅜ | 157¾ |
| | No. 3 | 142 | ..... | 144 | 152 | 152 | ..... |
| *St. Louis.* | | | | | | | |
| Red Winter | No. 1 | 151 | ..... | 153½ | 159½ | 166⅜ | 165⅛ |
| | No. 2 | 150 | ..... | 152⅜ | 159½ | 165 | 163½ |
| | No. 3 | 149 | ..... | 150 | 157 | 162 | 162 |

CORN.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Chicago.* | | | | | | | |
| White | No. 1 | 64½ | ..... | 65⅛ | 66 | 66⅛ | 66⅛ |
| | No. 2 | 64 | ..... | 65⅛ | 66 | 66⅛ | 66⅛ |
| | No. 3 | ..... | ..... | 64⅛ | 66 | 65⅞ | ..... |
| Yellow | No. 1 | 64½ | ..... | 65⅛ | 66 | 66⅛ | 66 |
| | No. 2 | 64¼ | ..... | 65⅛ | 66 | 66⅛ | 66 |
| | No. 3 | 64 | ..... | 64⅛ | 65⅜ | 65⅛ | 65⅛ |
| Mixed | No. 1 | ..... | ..... | 65 | 65½ | 66 | 65½ |
| | No. 2 | 64 | ..... | 64⅛ | 66 | 66 | 65½ |
| | No. 3 | 63 | ..... | 64⅛ | 65 | 65½ | 65 |
| *Minneapolis.* | | | | | | | |
| Yellow | No. 1 | ..... | ..... | 57 | 60⅜ | 58½ | 58 |
| | No. 2 | 55½ | ..... | 56⅛ | 58 | 58½ | 57½ |
| | No. 3 | 54 | ..... | ..... | 56 | ..... | 56¼ |
| *Kansas City.* | | | | | | | |
| White | No. 1 | 57⅜ | ..... | 58 | 60 | 59 | 59 |
| | No. 2 | 57 | ..... | 58 | 59⅜ | 59 | 58⅜ |
| | No. 3 | ..... | ..... | 56 | 57⅜ | ..... | 58 |
| Yellow | No. 1 | 61 | ..... | 60 | 59½ | 59½ | 59⅜ |
| | No. 2 | 60 | ..... | 58⅞ | 59½ | 59 | 59 |
| Mixed | No. 1 | 56½ | ..... | 57 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| | No. 2 | 56 | ..... | 57 | 58 | 58 | 57½ |
| *St. Louis.* | | | | | | | |
| White | No. 1 | 63½ | ..... | 64½ | ..... | 65½ | 65¼ |
| | No. 2 | 65 | ..... | 64 | 64½ | 65 | 64¾ |
| Yellow | No. 1 | 62¼ | ..... | 63⅛ | 64½ | 65¼ | 63 |
| | No. 2 | 62½ | ..... | 63 | 64⅜ | 64½ | 63 |
| | No. 3 | 61½ | ..... | 62 | 63 | 63½ | 62¼ |
| | No. 4 | 60 | ..... | 61 | ..... | 62½ | ..... |

OATS.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Chicago.* | | | | | | | |
| White | No. 1 | 40⅜ | ..... | 40⅜ | 41½ | 41 | 41 |
| | No. 2 | 40½ | ..... | 40¼ | 41¼ | 41¼ | 41 |
| | No. 3 | 40 | ..... | 40 | 40½ | 40 | 40 |
| | No. 4 | 39¼ | ..... | 39½ | 39 | 39 | ..... |
| *Minneapolis.* | | | | | | | |
| White | No. 3 | 36½ | ..... | 36¾ | 37½ | 37½ | 37 |
| | No. 4 | 34½ | ..... | 35⅜ | 35½ | 36 | 36¾ |
| *Kansas City.* | | | | | | | |
| White | No. 2 | 41 | ..... | 39½ | 41½ | 41½ | 41¾ |
| | No. 3 | ..... | ..... | 39 | 40 | 41 | 41 |
| *St. Louis.* | | | | | | | |
| White | No. 1 | 41 | ..... | 41¼ | 42½ | ..... | 41½ |
| | No. 2 | 40½ | ..... | 41¼ | 42 | 42 | 41 |
| | No. 3 | 40 | ..... | 40⅜ | 41¼ | 41 | 40½ |
| | No. 4 | 39½ | ..... | 39 | 40¼ | ..... | ..... |

RYE.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Chicago.* | | | | | | | |
| No. 2 | | ..... | ..... | 165 | 146½ | 148½ | 153 |
| *Minneapolis.* | | | | | | | |
| Western | No. 2 | 140 | ..... | 136 | 139 | 141 | 140 |

*Daily Closing Prices of Futures.*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Chicago.* | | | | | | | |
| Wheat | May | 169⅜ | ..... | 187 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | July | 128 | ..... | 128⅜ | 137½ | 140⅜ | 137¼ |
| Corn | May | 63⅜ | ..... | 64⅜ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | July | 65⅜ | ..... | 64⅜ | 66⅝ | 67⅛ | 65⅝ |
| Oats | May | 39⅛ | ..... | 40⅜ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | July | 40⅜ | ..... | 40⅝ | 42 | 41⅝ | 41 |
| *Kansas City.* | | | | | | | |
| Wheat | May | 142 | ..... | 141 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | July | 121⅜ | ..... | 122⅜ | 130¼ | 133¼ | 130⅜ |
| Corn | May | 55⅜ | ..... | 56 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | July | 58⅜ | ..... | 58⅜ | 60⅜ | 60⅜ | 59⅜ |
| Oats | May | 40 | ..... | 39⅜ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | July | 41 | ..... | 40¾ | 41⅜ | 41⅜ | 40⅝ |

[1] Holiday.

## GRAIN EXPORTS.

*Wheat inspected out under American grades only. Flour not included.*

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

| | Wheat. | Corn. | Oats. | Barley. | Rye. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Week ending June 4: | | | | | |
| Atlantic ports[1] | 1,203 | 566 | 492 | 78 | 429 |
| Gulf ports[2] | 3,690 | 82 | 73 | ..... | 50 |
| Pacific ports[3] | 1,315 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 6,208 | 648 | 565 | 78 | 479 |
| Previous week | 5,766 | 1,258 | 14 | 631 | 648 |
| July 1, 1920, to June 4, 1921 | 254,028 | 87,646 | 3,583 | 20,167 | 34,126 |

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, and San Francisco.

## WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 379.)

rially increased. Largest consumers were practically out of the market depending largely upon pasturage feeding for the next five months. Flour middlings and reddog were draggy and a good deal is being stored at present by mills.

*Cottonseed meal and cake.*—Cottonseed feeds were neglected. There is no demand for fertilizer purposes and export demand has dropped off. Mills are amply supplied with stocks to take care of midsummer demand and until new crop meal and cake is marketed. Hulls were steady but moving slowly; prices for meal and cake, slightly easier. Movement was light. A great many mills, particularly in the Southeast, have closed down for the season. Buffalo reported demand very slow, due to high prices compared with other feeds which resulted in a decline of $1.50. Southern routing 36% meal was offered by the Philadelphia trade at $3.50 per ton less than northern routing prices. Mills were quoting $2 lower in the Chicago market than jobbers were asking.

*Linseed meal and cake.*—Prices were slightly higher on account of light offerings. Jobbers' stocks are considered fair. Canadian linseed meal containing a much higher protein content than domestic meal was quoted at $45 or $10 higher than domestic meal in the Seattle market. The demand is mostly for July and August shipment. Thirty per cent linseed meal was freely offered at $35.50 delivered eastern markets while for 34% meal $32.50 f. o. b. Buffalo was asked, compared to $29.50 the price quoted in principal middle western markets. The movement was light.

*Gluten feed.*—The gluten feed market remains unchanged from a week ago as far as production, demand, offerings, and quotations are concerned. Sales are reported lighter than during former years because of good pastures. Offerings by the large manufacturers are on the basis of $27.50 Chicago, guaranteed against sellers' decline till Sept. 1. Buffalo reports jobbers pressing sales by shading mill prices. Fairly good bookings are reported from eastern territory around $34 delivered.

*Hominy feed.*—The demand for hominy feed was slightly better and prices stiffened due to scarcity of offerings. There is a fairly active demand for yellow hominy in car lots and less than car lots in the Richmond market. Both the St. Louis and Chicago markets quoted about 50¢ lower and mills advise being sold up. Yellow hominy is quoted 50¢ to $1 less than white hominy. Stocks in dealers' hands are reported fair.

*Alfalfa.*—There was little trading in alfalfa meal. The dullness in the situation was attributed to the fact that a reduction in freight rates amounting to $1.50 per ton from Colorado points was scheduled for June 10 and dealers were putting off placing their orders until after that date. New crop meal is making its appearance and was quoted on basis of $18 Kansas City. Stocks of old meal are light though they appear adequate to fill present requirements. Little new crop meal is expected to be delivered until the latter part of June.

*Beet pulp.*—Beet pulp continues to sell very sparingly and stocks in warehouses were only slightly reduced. Imported pulp is offered in several seaboard markets at $3 to $4 less than domestic. Quotations are unchanged in most markets, a few are quoting slightly lower prices.

*Other feeds.*—Copra meal is in good supply and bids are invited by northeastern dealers. Stocks in Pacific coast markets are heavy. A generally good demand was reported for barley feeds. Rice feeds were neglected. Argentine middlings continue to be quoted at $18 in Philadelphia and 25% dried brewers grains are offered around $29 delivered Philadelphia rate points. Reground oat feed is in fair demand at $6 in the Chicago market.

## IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

*The Seed Laboratory of the Bureau of Plant Industry reports the following imports of forage plant seeds permitted entry into the United States under the seed importation act.*

| Kind of seed. | May— 1921 | May— 1920 | 11 months ending May 31— 1921 | 11 months ending May 31— 1920 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Pounds.* | *Lbs.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* |
| Alfalfa | 171,500 | 727,000 | 710,100 | 18,268,600 |
| Bluegrass: | | | | |
| Canada | 48,100 | 35,500 | 1,142,600 | 525,700 |
| Brome grass, awnless | ..... | 2,400 | 8,600 | 166,300 |
| Clover: | | | | |
| Alsike | 209,600 | 156,900 | 4,015,400 | 5,638,700 |
| Crimson | 827,300 | 359,400 | 3,774,400 | 9,383,500 |
| Red | 1,676,400 | 600,100 | 13,850,700 | 19,115,600 |
| White | 148,800 | 5,700 | 432,700 | 189,000 |
| Clover mixtures: | | | | |
| White and alsike | ..... | ..... | 1,600 | 22,000 |
| Red and alsike | ..... | ..... | 8,300 | 700 |
| Alsike and timothy | ..... | ..... | 13,200 | 240,200 |
| Timothy, alsike, and white | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,800 |
| Fescue, meadow | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,800 |
| Millet: | | | | |
| Broom-corn | 151,200 | ..... | 152,300 | 225,400 |
| Foxtail | 7,200 | 800 | 433,500 | 132,300 |
| Mixtures: | | | | |
| Grass | ..... | ..... | 4,500 | 2,600 |
| Spring vetch and oats | 4,000 | ..... | 4,000 | ..... |
| Orchard grass | ..... | 126,000 | ..... | 2,748,500 |
| Rape | 323,600 | 156,800 | 3,923,900 | 5,765,700 |
| Redtop | ..... | ..... | 200 | 6,800 |
| Ryegrass: | | | | |
| English | 130,100 | ..... | 1,384,300 | 1,799,000 |
| Italian | 4,600 | ..... | 487,400 | 974,000 |
| Timothy | ..... | 1,100 | ..... | 36,700 |
| Vetch: | | | | |
| Hairy | 179,900 | 93,400 | 1,108,500 | 952,200 |
| Spring | 81,300 | 327,500 | 410,700 | 992,300 |

### Argentina's Wheat Exports.

Argentina exported 475,008 tons of wheat during the first three months of 1921, compared with 1,612,104 tons during the corresponding period of 1920, according to the Review of the River Plate. Brazil furnished the chief market, taking during that period 76,108 tons. Other important purchasers were Holland, 43,962 tons; Belgium, 38,718 tons; and Spain, 28,740 tons.

## COWS DOMINATING INFLUENCE.

(Concluded from front page.)

through additional heavy feeding. Furthermore, their usefulness from a reproduction standpoint is about at an end. Hence they are among the first to go when distress from almost any source threatens the owner.

As regards beef production the cow, considered individually, is the least important class of cattle because she produces the smallest percentage of beef per carcass. What she lacks in percentage yield, however, she more than makes up in numbers during the periods of heavy marketing and in the total beef tonnage produced.

The economic importance of these marked fluctuations in receipts and slaughter of cows lies in the fact that under normal conditions fluctuations in both live cattle and dressed beef prices follow these variations in available supplies of live animals. Furthermore, when there are heavy runs of cows on the market not only are cow prices depressed but as a rule prices of all classes of cattle slump in sympathy. The number of cattle slaughtered during any given period depends, of course, on the number sent to market and here again the cow exerts a dominating influence.

A study of available data reveals the fact that marked irregularity in receipts of cows at market centers is, to a considerable extent, responsible for the wide fluctuations in the number of cattle slaughtered at different seasons of the year. To be sure, offerings of all classes of cattle increase during the autumn and decrease late in the spring, but in the case of cows both of these movements are more exaggerated or pronounced than in any other class of cattle. In other words, steer slaughter is much more evenly distributed throughout the year than is that of cows.

October and November are the months of heaviest cattle slaughter in the United States. October usually leads though a late fall sometimes shifts the heaviest runs to the eleventh month of the year. Cattle slaughter is relatively light during the first six months of the year and, as a rule, reaches the lowest point in either April or May. In some years slaughter during these two months is only about half as great as during October and November.

In general these increases and decreases in slaughter accompany similar movements in consumptive demand for beef, though they do not coincide with the latter in degree. For example, the production of beef from July 1 to December 1 almost invariably exceeds the demand, the surplus going into storage either as frozen or chilled beef or in the form of cured and manufactured products to be used when conditions are reversed.

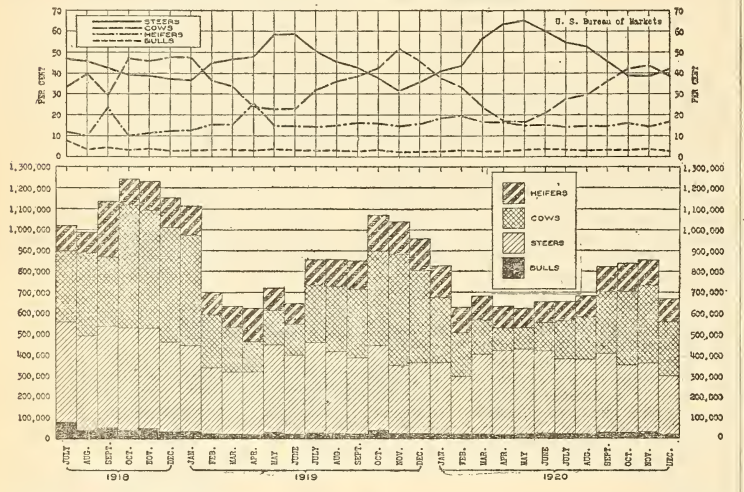
### Prices Lowest in Autumn.

Average cattle prices are generally lowest in autumn when pastures and ranges are being depopulated and great numbers of cattle throng every market. Conversely, in late spring when cattle slaughter is lightest the market usually responds with an upward swing in prices.

Segregation according to class of cattle slaughtered during the period of 30 months extending from July, 1918, to December, 1920, shows that in the aggregate more females are slaughtered than males. During that period cows and heifers represented 51½% of the total number while steers, bulls, and stags furnished the remaining 48½%. Carrying the analysis still further, cows provided 36½%, steers 45%, heifers 15%, and bulls and stags 3½% of the total slaughter. While conditions during the above period were abnormal in many respects, it is not improbable that in general the above ratios represent the proportion in which the various classes of cattle are slaughtered even in normal times.

Most of the foregoing facts are graphically illustrated by the chart accompanying this article. The upper part of the chart shows the percentage of total slaughter represented by each of the four classes of cattle during a 30-month period. The lower section shows the number by classes of cattle slaughtered under Federal inspection during the period. The chart is based on figures reported to the U. S. Food Administration and later to the U. S. Bureau of Markets.

*NUMBER AND PERCENTAGES OF CATTLE SLAUGHTERED MONTHLY UNDER FEDERAL INSPECTION FROM JULY, 1918, TO DECEMBER, 1920.*




**Strawberry shipments up to June 1** exceeded last year's total by about 1,000 cars.

## BRAZIL ENLARGES FACILITIES TO AID LIVE-STOCK INDUSTRY.

### Governmental Agency Organized to Encourage and Promote Nation's Agricultural Interests.

The President of Brazil has recently issued a decree covering extensive reforms and new regulations of the "Serviço da Industria Pastoril," according to the American trade commissioner at Rio de Janeiro. This department of the Brazilian Government is modeled after the Bureau of Animal Industry in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, but it also carries on work in soil analysis, as well as studies and experiments relative to the influence of fertilization, drainage, and irrigation; botanical study of dangerous forage plants, the culture of exotic forage plants, and tests of forage plant seeds. As an explanation of the motives for the new work to be entered upon, the Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce states that the great progress made by the live-stock industry in Brazil since the establishment of the bureau in January, 1915, has necessitated a larger and better-equipped organization to carry on the work.

### Outline of Duties.

Among the more important duties assigned to the bureau are the following:

Organization of projects and budgets for the construction of silos; study of the productive value of forage and other food for cattle; study of the different breeds of cattle, horses, swine, sheep, goats, and poultry, according to the specific characteristics and probable acclimation and multiplication in the various parts of the country; measures and provisions for the improvement of national live stock; publication of propaganda and promotion of conferences of syndicate, cooperative, and other associations interested in cattle and related industries; experiments with chilled and preserved meats; technical studies relative to the utilization of hides and skins with the object of developing the industry; registration of cattle; organization of shows, expositions, and cattle fairs; dissemination of information to breeders regarding cattle diseases and methods of hygiene, and the prohibition of diseased animals; and studies of the production, industry, transportation, and commerce of milk and its products.

In addition, the importation of good breeding stock will be aided and encouraged by free transportation of stock into the interior; by auction sales of imported and native breeding animals at various points in the country; by premiums to prize-winning animals; by furnishing drugs at reduced prices for the treatment of cattle; and by furnishing at the lowest possible prices agricultural implements for harvesting cattle forage, wire for fences, and all material and utensils used in small cheese and butter factories.

### Italy May Consume 48,501,200 Pounds of Wool During 1921.

Italy's consumption of wool for 1921 has been estimated at 48,501,200 lbs., of which 15,432,200 lbs. will be produced in Italian territory and the remainder, 33,069,000 lbs., imported. Of this estimated amount 25% will be fine wool, 55% medium, and 20% low grade.

In 1920 the wool consumed in Italy totaled 72,751,800 lbs., while the prewar yearly average is placed at 66,138,000 lbs.

**It is estimated that Argentina's** exportable surplus of wheat, linseed, and oats of the 1920–21 harvest will be approximately 3,275,000 tons, 1,000,000 tons, and 500,000 tons, respectively.

# Foreign Markets

## WHEAT EXPORTERS IN MANCHURIA SEEK EUROPEAN MARKETS.

**American Exporters Will Have to Consider Competition Offered by Manchuria's Crop.**

Exports of wheat from the port of Dairen, Manchuria, during the first three months of the present year amounted to 2,416,944 bus., according to the American consul at that station. The total shipment of wheat from that port to foreign countries during 1920 amounted to 14,684,549 bus. (see The Market Reporter for May 14, p. 316), compared with 1,642,113 bus. exported to foreign countries in 1919 and 971,894 bus. in 1918.

The principal shipments of wheat from Dairen are consigned to importers in Port Said, Egypt. The wheat is sent to that port "under orders," its ultimate destination being principally Italy and the United Kingdom. Considering conditions in Russia, the exchange situation, and the low freight rates from Dairen to European ports, wheat shipments from Manchuria will undoubtedly continue. American wheat exporters will necessarily have to consider this competition.

The following figures obtained from the Dairen office of the Chinese Maritime Customs show the wheat shipments from Dairen during the first three months of the present year:

| Destination. | Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Bushels.* | *Bushels.* | *Bushels.* | *Bushels.* |
| Egypt (Port Said) | 181,220 | 593,555 | 829,982 | 1,604,757 |
| Japan | ..... | 10,309 | 483,407 | 493,716 |
| Belgium | ..... | ..... | 141,140 | 141,140 |
| Chinese ports | 118,044 | 10,138 | 2,600 | 130,782 |
| United Kingdom | ..... | ..... | 36,533 | 36,533 |
| Denmark | ..... | ..... | 10,016 | 10,016 |
| Total | 299,264 | 614,002 | 1,503,678 | 2,416,944 |

## Wool Stocks in Argentina Placed at 125,000 Metric Tons

Estimates of wool stocks on hand in Argentina at present vary from 80,000 to 135,000 metric tons (2,204.6 lbs.) but the prevailing opinion centers around 125,000 metric tons according to the American consul at Buenos Aires. Of the 125,000 tons about 20% is thought to be high-grade wool, consisting of merino and fine cross-bred; about 30% medium-grade wool, consisting of fine and medium cross-bred; and about 50% low-grade wool, consisting of medium and coarse cross-bred. Of this latter class of wool possibly 20,000 tons are what is known as "carbonizing wool," a wool so full of burs, seed, and other foreign substances that it has no market in the United States.

**Exports and Imports of Onions for April.**

The United States exported 72,352 bus. of onions valued at $94,140 during the month of April. Cuba took 31,866 bus.; Canada, 16,368 bus.; the Philippine Islands, 7,895 bus.; Mexico, 5,070 bus.; Panama, 3,459 bus.; Trinidad and Tobago, 1,620 bus.; the Dominican Republic, 1,504 bus.; and all other countries, 4,570 bus. During the same month the United States imported 7,243 bus., 4,706 bus. of which came from Bermuda, 1,240 bus. from England, 823 bus. from Australia, and 402 bus. from Italy.

## ARGENTINA'S CORN CROP PLACED AT 230,420,067 BUSHELS.

**Amount Available for Export Estimated at About 156,600,000 Bushels—Figures Are Official.**

The estimated yield of the present corn crop of Argentina, based on the area under cultivation in that country, is placed at 230,420,067 bus., according to data compiled by the Argentine Department of Rural Economy and Statistics and submitted by the American consul at Buenos Aires. According to this data, the area sown to corn in Argentina this season is 8,089,807 acres.

The stocks of corn still on hand from the last harvest, in sheds and warehouses at ports and railway stations, amount to 4,920,982 bus., so that on the completion of the present harvest there should be a total of 235,341,049 bus. available for consumption and export. Deducting about 78,735,000 bus. for home consumption and seed, there will be on hand an exportable surplus of more than 156,600,000 bus.

According to the Review of the River Plate, Argentina exported 172,735,763 bus. of corn in 1920 and 93,467,993 bus. in 1919. The United Kingdom is the chief market for Argentine corn, having taken 37,904,199 bus. during 1920. Holland and Belgium took 12,439,062 bus. and 11,796,578 bus., respectively. France, Germany, and Denmark each took between 7,873,000 and 10,450,000 bus., while the United States took about 7,086,000 bus.

## About 414,000 Bales of Wool Still Held in South Africa.

The total accumulation of wool in the Union of South Africa on Apr. 1, according to the American consul at Cape Town, is given as 414,000 bales. Although these are not Government statistics, the consul states that they are reliable estimates. It is estimated that of this amount 83,000 bales are high-grade wool, 145,000 bales medium grade, and 186,000 bales low-grade stock.

The supply available on the same date last year was 200,000 bales, of which 54,000 were high-grade wool, 70,000 medium grade, and 76,000 low grade. The following table summarizes the total exports for 1920, giving also the average prices received:

| Variety. | Quantity. | Average price per pound. |
|---|---|---|
| | *Pounds.* | |
| Washed wool: | | |
| First 6 months | 111,663 | $1.37 |
| Last 6 months | 9,801 | .89 |
| Total | 121,464 | ..... |
| Scoured wool: | | |
| First 6 months | 9,121,024 | 1.25 |
| Last 6 months | 3,865,727 | .77 |
| Total | 12,987,751 | ..... |
| Wool in grease: | | |
| First 6 months | 79,462,655 | .71 |
| Last 6 months | 26,932,867 | .26 |
| Total | 106,395,532 | ..... |

The Union Government has been endeavoring for the past 10 months to assist the South African farmers to dispose of their wool which they have been unable to market because of the lack of demand in the leading consuming centers of the world. (See The Market Reporter for Jan. 29, p. 79, and for Apr. 9, p. 240, under titles "South African wool growers to get assistance" and "British Government offers to purchase part of 1919–20 clip.")

## CUBA FURNISHES LARGEST MARKET FOR AMERICAN POTATOES.

**Exports During First Four Months of 1921 Exceed Imports—Most of Imports from Canada.**

The exports of potatoes from the United States during the first four months of the current year exceeded the imports by 224,171 bus. The imports of potatoes during that period amounted to 1,275,682 bus., compared with 2,593,041 bus. during the corresponding period of 1920, while the exports amounted to 1,499,853 bus., compared with 972,948 bus. during the corresponding four months of 1920. Some of the imported potatoes were reexported, the reexports during the first four months of the current year amounting to 12,793 bus.

Cuba takes the greatest part of the potatoes exported from the United States, the exports to that country during the past three years having averaged about 2,467,000 bus. annually. Canada and Mexico are the next two most important markets, the former having taken an average of 749,542 bus. annually during the 3-year period under consideration and the latter about 318,309 bus.

**Canada Chief Source of Supply.**

The imports of potatoes during 1920 amounted to 6,061,995 bus., of which 5,052,212 bus. came from Canada. During 1919 Canada furnished 5,307,724 bus. of the 5,543,686 bus. imported, and during 1918 about 1,005,000 bus. of a total importation of 1,201,494 bus. Most of the very early potatoes imported by the United States come from Bermuda, the receipts from that source during the past three years averaging about 193,000 bus. annually. Denmark shipped 812,090 bus. of potatoes to the American market in 1920, the first received from that country since 1914. This amount far exceeds the prewar receipts from that country for any particular year.

The foreign trade of the United States in potatoes is but a very small proportion of the domestic production. The annual production of potatoes in the United States during the past ten years averaged approximately 409,073,500 bus., while the annual exports of potatoes during that period averaged 2,926,746 bus. and the imports 3,503,153 bus. The reexports of potatoes during that decade averaged about 35,280 bus. annually.

## Estimated Yield of Wheat in India 33% Below Last Year's Crop.

The Government of India has recently issued a special wheat forecast for the 1920-21 crop, based on reports received from Provinces and States which comprise about 98% of the total wheat acreage of India, according to the commercial intelligence department of India.

The total area reported in the special forecast is 24,945,000 acres compared with 29,537,000 acres at this time last year, or a decrease of 15%. Compared with the final estimate of last year, 30,008,000 acres, the present estimate shows a decrease of 17%. The total yield is now estimated at 6,778,000 tons, as against 9,774,000 tons estimated at the corresponding date last year, or a decrease of 31%. The present estimate of yield is 33% below the revised final estimate (10,130,000 tons) of last year.

The crop has been adversely affected by drouth and hot winds in most of the important wheat-growing tracts, and the general condition of the crop on the whole may be regarded as only fair.

# Cotton

## PRICES FOR SPOTS AND FUTURES DECLINE DURING WEEK.

### Average Price of Middling at Ten Markets Closed at 11.32 Cents on June 4.

During the week ending June 4 prices for spot cotton dropped about ¼¢ per lb. and for future contracts nearly ½¢ per lb. The average price of Middling as determined from the quotations supplied by the 10 designated spot markets closed at 11.32¢ per lb. on June 4, compared with 11.60¢ at the close of the previous week and 41.20¢ for the corresponding day in 1920.

The decline in prices for future contracts for the week ranged from 41 points for January contracts at New York to 52 points for October contracts at New Orleans. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange dropped 44 points and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange 48 points. July future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 8.15d. per lb. on June 3, compared with 8.37d. at the close of the previous week and 25.44d. at the close of the corresponding week in 1920.

Spot sales for the week were slightly less than those for last week. Sales at the 10 designated markets totaled 63,159 bales, compared with 67,546 bales the previous week and 22,917 bales for the corresponding week in 1920. (Sales for 1920 exclude Dallas.)

Commercial reports indicate that there was a steady and moderate demand for some lines of cotton goods during the week, with prices for practically all lines remaining steady.

*Closing Future Prices for June 4 and for the Corresponding Days in 1920 and 1919.*

| Month. | New York. | | | New Orleans. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921 | 1920 | 1919 | 1921 | 1920 | 1919 |
| July | 12.52 | 38.45 | 29.30 | 12.02 | 38.60 | 29.38 |
| October | 13.27 | 36.07 | 28.25 | 12.73 | 35.95 | 27.43 |
| December | 13.68 | 35.05 | 27.89 | 13.11 | 34.96 | 27.09 |
| January | 13.76 | 34.48 | 27.67 | 13.25 | 34.35 | 26.85 |

*Spot Quotations for Middling Upland Cotton at New York on June 3 for Each of the Past 32 Years.*

| | Cents. | | Cents. | | Cents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1921 | 12.95 | 1910 | 14.90 | 1899 | 6.25 |
| 1920 | 40.00 | 1909 | 11.50 | 1898 | 6.50 |
| 1919 | 32.20 | 1908 | 11.50 | 1897 | 7.75 |
| 1918 | 29.00 | 1907 | 12.90 | 1896 | 7.75 |
| 1917 | 22.70 | 1906 | 11.25 | 1895 | 7.25 |
| 1916 | 12.70 | 1905 | 8.50 | 1894 | 7.44 |
| 1915 | 9.75 | 1904 | 12.00 | 1893 | 7.88 |
| 1914 | 13.65 | 1903 | 11.50 | 1892 | 7.62 |
| 1913 | 11.70 | 1902 | 9.31 | 1891 | 8.75 |
| 1912 | 11.40 | 1901 | 8.25 | 1890 | 12.44 |
| 1911 | 15.85 | 1900 | 9.00 | | |

*Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to June 3.*

[Information from commercial sources.]

| | 1920–21 | 1919–20 |
|---|---|---|
| | *Bales.* | *Bales.* |
| Port receipts | 5,905,426 | 6,561,024 |
| Port stocks | 1,616,481 | 1,020,032 |
| Interior receipts | 6,920,758 | 6,769,546 |
| Interior stocks | 1,456,790 | 1,044,433 |
| Into sight | 10,196,421 | 11,389,290 |
| Northern spinners' takings | 1,761,391 | 2,709,439 |
| Southern spinners' takings | 2,411,051 | 3,176,077 |
| World's visible supply of American cotton | 4,532,667 | 3,887,111 |

Exports for the week ending June 3 amounted to 108,191 bales compared with 153,306 bales the previous week and 75,113 bales for the corresponding week in 1920; the total exports from Aug. 1 to June 3 amounted to 4,569,631 bales compared with 6,010,899 bales in 1919–20.

### SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

*Price of Middling spot cotton for June 4, and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending June 4 in each of the markets, as reported to the U. S. Bureau of Markets.*

| | Norfolk. | Augusta. | Savannah. | Montgomery. | Memphis. | Little Rock. | Dallas. | Houston. | Galveston. | New Orleans. | Average. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White Standards: | On.[1] | On. | On. | On. | On. | On. | On. | On. | On. | On. | On. |
| Middling Fair | 200 | 250 | 125 | 225 | 225 | 250 | 300 | 200 | 400 | 225 | 240 |
| Strict Good Middling | 150 | 200 | 100 | 175 | 175 | 200 | 250 | 150 | 300 | 200 | 190 |
| Good Middling | 100 | 100 | 75 | 125 | 125 | 150 | 150 | 100 | 200 | 150 | 128 |
| Strict Middling | 50 | 50 | 50 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 50 | 50 | 75 | 63 |
| **Middling** | **11.50** | **11.13** | **11.50** | **10.50** | **11.50** | **11.25** | **10.80** | **11.60** | **11.75** | **11.63** | **11.32** |
| | Off.[1] | Off. | Off. | Off. | Off. | Off. | Off. | Off. | Off. | Off. | Off. |
| Strict Low Middling | 125 | 100 | 75 | 100 | 100 | 125 | 150 | 100 | 125 | 100 | 110 |
| Low Middling | 275 | 225 | 175 | 200 | 200 | 250 | 275 | 200 | 250 | 250 | 230 |
| Strict Good Ordinary [2] | 375 | 325 | 250 | 300 | 400 | 350 | 375 | 300 | 350 | 325 | 335 |
| Good Ordinary [2] | 500 | 450 | 350 | 400 | 500 | 450 | 450 | 400 | 450 | 425 | 438 |
| Yellow Tinged: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Good Middling | 100 | 50 | 50 | 50 | Even. | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Strict Middling | 175 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 100 | 125 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 125 | 143 |
| Middling [2] | 300 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 150 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 275 | 248 |
| Strict Low Middling [2] | 450 | 350 | 375 | 350 | 300 | 350 | 400 | 400 | 350 | 375 | 370 |
| Low Middling [2] | 550 | 450 | 475 | 450 | 400 | 450 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 425 | 470 |
| Yellow Stained: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Good Middling | 250 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 100 | 200 | 200 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 218 |
| Strict Middling [2] | 350 | 325 | 325 | 325 | 200 | 250 | 300 | 350 | 350 | 325 | 310 |
| Middling [2] | 500 | 500 | 425 | 450 | 250 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 450 | 400 | 418 |
| Blue Stained: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Good Middling [2] | 325 | 275 | 275 | 275 | 100 | 250 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 275 | 268 |
| Strict Middling [2] | 425 | 375 | 375 | 375 | 200 | 350 | 375 | 400 | 400 | 350 | 363 |
| Middling [2] | 525 | 475 | 475 | 500 | 250 | 450 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 425 | 460 |
| Sales for week, bales | 1,039 | 1,397 | 1,431 | 126 | 6,450 | 3,408 | 18,531 | 24,046 | 3,064 | 3,667 | [3] 63,159 |

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales in the designated markets.

*Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to June 3.*

| To— | 1920–21 | 1919–20 |
|---|---|---|
| | *Bales.* | *Bales.* |
| Great Britain | 1,523,242 | 2,930,360 |
| France | 493,476 | 531,186 |
| Germany | 966,630 | 408,847 |
| Italy | 458,103 | 447,979 |
| Japan and China | 453,023 | 903,492 |
| Other countries | 675,157 | 789,035 |
| Total | 4,569,631 | 6,010,899 |

*Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.*

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans on June 3, and on the corresponding day in 1920, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets, subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended:

| Grade. | New York. | | New Orleans. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921 | 1920 | 1921 | 1920 |
| | *Bales.* | *Bales.* | *Bales.* | *Bales.* |
| Middling Fair | 1 | 1 | 3 | 9 |
| Strict Good Middling | 88 | 12 | 262 | 198 |
| Good Middling | 2,288 | 223 | 2,622 | 1,387 |
| Strict Middling | 15,096 | 762 | 14,322 | 3,520 |
| Middling | 45,827 | 2,760 | 22,165 | 5,141 |
| Strict Low Middling | 40,204 | 5,620 | 14,629 | 4,588 |
| Low Middling | 9,623 | 1,672 | 5,400 | 3,954 |
| Good Middling Yellow Tinged | 3,934 | 85 | 2,752 | 252 |
| Strict Middling Yellow Tinged | 3,182 | 242 | 2,567 | 322 |
| Good Middling Yellow Stained | 34 | 1 | 3 | 5 |
| Total | 120,277 | 11,378 | 64,725 | 19,376 |

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on June 3, at the port of New York were 140,796 bales and for the corresponding day in 1920, 41,561 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 456,340 bales and for the corresponding day in 1920, 325,321 bales.

**Tomato shipments this season** have been nearly double those to the corresponding time a year ago owing to the earliness of the active shipping season.

### Premium Staple Cotton.

A light demand for premium staple cotton is reported at New Orleans and a fair demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

| | Cents. |
|---|---|
| New Orleans: | |
| Middling to Strict Middling, 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 ins. | 13 |
| Middling to Strict Middling, 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 ins. | 13½ |
| Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1 1/8 ins. | 13 |
| Low Middling to Strict Low Middling, 1 1/8 to 1 1/16 ins. | 13½ |
| Strict Low Middling to Middling, 1 1/8 to 1 1/16 ins. | 15 |
| Memphis: | |
| Middling, 1 1/16 ins. | 12 |
| Middling, 1 1/8 ins. | 14½ |
| Strict Middling, 1 1/8 ins. | 16 |
| Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins. | 22 |
| Middling, 1 1/8 ins. | 19½ |

The average premiums quoted on June 4 and for the corresponding day in 1920 in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below. The premiums are based on Middling short staple cotton at 11.63¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 11.50¢ at Memphis on June 4, 1921, and 41¢ per lb. at both New Orleans and Memphis on June 5, 1920.

| Length. | New Orleans. | | Memphis. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1921 | 1920 | 1921 | 1920 |
| | *Points.* | *Points.* | *Points.* | *Points.* |
| 1 1/16 ins. | 50 | 650 | 50 | 450 |
| 1 1/8 ins. | 275 | 2,525 | 375 | 2,650 |
| 1 3/16 ins. | 600 | 3,750 | 625 | 4,950 |
| 1 1/4 ins. | (1) | 4,500 | 825 | 6,000 |

[1] Nominal.

Latest advices received indicate that Sea Island cotton of No. 2 grade or Extra Choice with average staple is quoted at 37¢ per lb. at Savannah. A year ago the same grade of Sea Island cotton was quoted at $1.15 per lb. at that port. Telegraphic advices indicate that Pima American-Egyptian cotton of No. 2 grade is quoted at 35¼¢ per lb. and of No. 3 grade 33¾¢ per lb. f. o. b. New England mill points. Latest quotations received for Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton for prompt delivery were 34⅝¢ per lb. for Fully Good and 25½¢ for Good Fair on c. i. f. terms landed at Boston or New York.

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